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I. W. W. ACTIVITY

DEBS' CHICAGO MEETINGS A SUCCESS IN MANY WAYS.

He Shows Up Craft and Graft Unions—Garment Workers Aroused—Pittsburgh Organizes Another Local—Markley Asks A Very Pertinent Question Regarding Honesty and Diamonds in the Labor Movement.

(Special Correspondence).
Chicago, Nov. 22.—The last of the Debs' I. W. W. meetings was held last night. It was a success in many ways. Many "pure and simple" Socialists were present. Debs showed up craft and graft unions in great style. Many joined the I. W. W.
The Debs' meetings at South Chicago and west side were a splendid success. General Secretary William E. Trautmann says they disposed of about 400 copies of DeLeon's speech "The Preamble of the I. W. W."

The last strike that the Garment Workers had in this city put them in such a bad position that now they take in anybody without an initiation fee. They are holding mass meetings in the ghetto every two weeks on Sunday afternoons. This afternoon at their meeting many I. W. W. men got the floor. The result was that the I. W. W. appointed a committee to meet a committee from the Garment Workers, and arrange for a mass meeting, speakers of the two organizations to explain the difference between them to the workers and leave the workers to decide which organization they prefer to join. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

The I. W. W. reports locals chartered for the week ending Nov. 25 as follows: Italian Garment Workers, New York; Hungarian Machinists, New York; Silk Workers, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Springfield, Vt.; Mixed Local, Clancy, Mont.; Mixed Local, Elkhart, Ind.; Mixed Local, Wichita, Kan.; Mixed Local, District of Columbia; Hebrew Actors, New York; Stogie Makers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Metal Department, Kansas City; Metal Department, Schenectady, N. Y.

This is a complete report of charters issued since my last report.

Res.

(Special Correspondence.)

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22.—A well attended meeting of the I. W. W. was held at Eighteenth and Carson streets, South Side, last Sunday afternoon. Addresses condemning the Gompers' A. F. of L. and explaining the principles of the I. W. W. were received. The result will be a local with 27 charter members.

The meeting was presided over by Frank Weber, a bricklayer. D. Gilchrist was the first speaker. He pointed out that under the I. W. W. plan of organizing, the workers will stick together and win. That is something the A. F. of L. cannot do, for the Executive Council has no power over the craft organizations composing it. E. R. Markley, president of the I. W. W. local already formed, talked at length of the A. F. of L. convention recently held in this city. He demonstrated from the doings of that body that the A. F. of L. was not a labor organization but an organized scabbery. He also paid his compliments to O'Connell of the Machinists, who asserted that the I. W. W. was organized by the capitalists, and proved that the contrary was the case. Markley had his "funny clothes" on. He said that he attended the Federation convention in Old City Hall last week and that he could not face the platform when some of the leaders were speaking because the large diamonds they wore hurt his eyes. "Can any man who has been in the labor movement for a few years be covered with diamonds and be honest?" he asked. J. A. McConnell, who represented the Daily and Weekly People at the convention of the A. F. of L., then delivered an address in which he criticized every move made by the Federation. Charles O. Sherman, President of the I. W. W., will come to Pittsburgh, within a few weeks, in the interests of the organization.

READING STIRRED BY I. W. W.
Workingmen Vigorously Debate Temporary Organization Results.
Reading, Pa., Nov. 26.—To-day two weeks ago a discussion took place in Labor Lyceum Hall, on the subject: "Resolved, That the Industrial Workers of the World is essential to the emancipation of the wage worker from wage slavery." The discussion first was entered into on the negative side, in a spirit that would attach unimportance to the

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EUGENE V. DEBS

Under the auspices of the New York Industrial Council of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS of the WORLD

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On Sunday, December 10th, 1905

ADMISSION FREE

8 P. M.

ALL WELCOME

OTHER MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY EUGENE V. DEBS

IN BROOKLYN—GRAND CENTRAL HALL, (Formerly Military Hall) Cor. Leonard and Scholes Streets, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1905, at 8 P. M. Speakers: EUGENE V. DEBS, Charles O. Sherman and Daniel De Leon.

IN BRONX BOROUGH—MULLER'S BRONX CASINO, 2994 Third Ave. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1905, at 8 P. M. Speakers: EUGENE V. DEBS, Charles O. Sherman and Daniel De Leon.

ANSWER TO GOMPERS

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS GIVES BELMONT'S BLUFFING BRAGGART A FEW "SCINTILLAS OF EVIDENCE."

[The November 23 issue of the "Miners' Magazine," official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, contains a complete answer to Samuel Gompers' slanderous attack on the W. F. of M. made in his "presidential" report to the Pittsburgh convention of the A. F. of L. Space forbids a reproduction of the answer in its entirety. Suffice to say that it presents an array of facts that completely refutes Gompers' charges of bad faith and misuse of A. F. of L. funds in the legal strife growing out of the Colorado strike. "The conclusion," given below, is an excellent summary of the facts and arguments that precede it. It will help to indicate the spirit of the whole, while making clear Gompers' motive in making his malicious charges. The answer in full will be published in pamphlet form for distribution among the A. F. of L. men. It can be had by addressing the W. F. of M., Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.]

CONCLUSION:

We have presented an array of facts in this lengthy compiled article that forever puts the brand of dishonesty upon Samuel Gompers. The reports of the attorneys employed by the federation speak more forcibly and eloquently than the wild delirium of a "labor leader" whose honor and mentality have been dragged by the sparkling nectar that he has sipped at the banquet board of a civic federation.

Do the reports of these attorneys bear out the statement of Gompers when he says: "Better conditions for the workers were indifferently and contemptuously disregarded and allowed to pass by in manifestation of impotent shrieks of hysteria, thus not only manifesting their bitter hostility to the general cause of labor, but also to the utter detriment of the metalliferous miners, the men to defend whose interests the organization was formed?"

You have the statements of lawyers of eminent ability and standing at the bar, against the imbecile ravings of a despondent "labor leader," who with all his low cunning has been unable to dismember the militant organization of western America. Mr. Gompers charges us with "shrieks of hysteria," but as proof that the Washington warrior has merchandise of that character in his warehouse, we quote the following from his circular of June 26, 1904:

"A special session of the Colorado Legislature must be called at once to comply with the command of the State constitution by enacting an eight-hour law with proper penalty provision against its violation. The Legislature must hold to a strict accountability all who have violated statutory, constitutional and fundamental law and human rights. In the meantime every effort must be made by all lovers of their fellows to bring to an amicable adjustment the industrial foundations which now obtain in Colorado. The freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of home are involved; the principles of our Repub-

lic, the progress of civilization are hanging in the balance."

Gompers, in this "shriek of hysteria," issues a mandate that the Colorado Legislature must be called at once, but he did not seem to know that the corporation-owned Governor, who defied law and jeered at constitutional rights, was master of the situation and held in his custody the authority to call a legislative body in special session. The "MUST" of Gompers in the presence of a Peabody, supported by the corporate interests of the State and backed by galling gun and cannon, sounds to us like "shrieks of hysteria" coming from a mental wreck stranded "upon the shores of time."

As another proof that Gompers is afflicted with "shrieks of hysteria" we have only to quote the last sentence of an editorial from the November "Federationist" on Chinese exclusion, where the Spartan, with a loud voice but a weak heart, declares:

"The bars must not, and will not, be let down for the Chinese."

To whom will Gompers go in the halls of national legislation and say: "The bars must not and will not be let down for the Chinese?"

Is there any representative of labor upon the floor of the House or in the Senate of the United States to whom Samuel can deliver this ultimatum? "No politics in the union" is now rising like a ghost to haunt you as your vision beholds yellow streams of human beings coming across the waters of the Pacific to work beneath the banner of "Old Glory."

"No politics in the union" has been your slogan for years, and the result is that Congress is filled with the mortgaged tools of capitalism to do the bidding of the master class.

You have been before Congress for years with a begging committee, asking for an eight-hour law and an anti-injunction enactment and you have absolutely failed to place upon the federal statutes even this crumb legislation. Since you have failed in the past, upon what do you base the assurance that "the bars must not and will not be let down for the Chinese?"

Your declaration is but the "shriek of hysteria" to quiet the nervous apprehension of your deluded followers whose eyes are watching the western coast, dreading the coming of the Asiatic slave that is wanted by the privileged class who have their representatives on Congress.

In the closing paragraph of your anatomy you say: "But we have the right to assert that those entrusted with its affairs shall not render impotent or dismember the metalliferous miners' organization, or make it odious to the conscience of the union men of America." You seem to forget that only a few years ago in annual convention, you declared that the United Northern Mineral Mine Workers which was then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, would soon have under its jurisdiction

the metal miners of the West. Has the prophecy been fulfilled? No. The United Northern Mineral Mine Workers broke the ties that bound it to the American Federation of Labor and the membership turned their faces to the setting sun and joined hands with an organization that unfurls the flag of industrialism and whose battle cry is: "An injury to one is the injury of all."

Your prediction in that convention was a wish that the United Northern Mineral Mine Workers could be used as a wedge to dismember the Western Federation of Miners. Had your ambition reached its culmination the Western Federation of Miners, instead of being an industrial organization marching as a unit against corporate oppression, would be divided about as follows in international organizations:

The International Union of Single Jackers, the International Union of Double Jackers, the International Union of Machine Runners, the International Union of Muckers, the International Union of Stationary Engineers, the International Union of Timbermen, the International Union of Pumpmen, etc., and the solidarity of the Western Federation of Miners would have been lost in the aristocracy of craft and trade autocracy.

If your heart trembles with fear that the officers may "dismember the metalliferous miners' organization," why did you conspire with others to wrest the Engineers of Butte, Montana, from the Western Federation of Miners and place them in an international organization?

What has been the real reason that has brought this deluge of denunciation from Gompers?

The reason is found in the fact that the Western Federation of Miners is an industrial organization and has joined hands with the aggressive men in other departments of industry to launch a labor movement that will force the American Federation of Labor to discard the weapons of a quarter of a century ago, and equip itself with implements of warfare, to meet capitalism upon the industrial battlefield and wrest victory from the iron grasp of despotic greed. The "identity of interest" between master and slave, and the "brotherhood of capital and labor" find no place in the philosophy of men who recognize the class struggle and who know that economic freedom will never come until the earth with all its machines of production and distribution shall become the common heritage of all mankind. The feasts of "labor leaders" and parasites at the festive board of a civic federation will never solve the labor problem.

The American Federation of Labor, divided and scattered into craft and trade regiments, and trade and craft regiments, shackled by separate craft and trade contracts, will go down before the united and combined power of employers associations and the banner of greed will float in triumph over the shattered ramparts of a labor organization that is divided by craft and trade autonomy.

If Gompers' moans and wails of pain for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, whose "condition was indifferently and contemptuously disregarded" (as is claimed by Gompers), were sincere and made in good faith, why did he fail to call the attention of John Mitchell and his executive board

to the fact that eighty members of the United Mine Workers were driven like cattle before the bayonets of a military mob and deported beyond the boundaries of Colorado into New Mexico? Had these men of the United Mine Workers no legal rights or constitutional liberties to protect, or did Samuel feel that reminding Mitchell that he had no appeals to "higher tribunals" in protection of the membership of his organization might offend the chief executive of the United Mine Workers and jeopardize a continuance of the per capita tax that flowed from the coal miners into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor? Was per capita tax from the United Mine Workers dearer and more valuable to Samuel than the legal rights and constitutional liberties of deported coal miners?

Ah! Samuel, the thorn that has been in your side is the refusal of the Western Federation of Miners to embrace the antiquated and useless methods of Gompersism and rally beneath the banner of the American Federation of Labor. You boast of a membership of 2,000,000, but with this boasted numerical strength the textile workers of Massachusetts went down to a Waterloo, forced through starvation to accept a reduction of twenty-two per cent, and when they returned to work at the mercy of their masters you issued a "shriek of hysteria" congratulating them on their victory.

We saw the strikers of the packing houses forced to an unconditional surrender while your A. F. of L. engineers operated the ice plants to preserve the meat of the beef trust and to preserve immutability the sacredness of a contract, which compelled them to work with the imported strike breakers of an employers' association. We saw the teamsters of Chicago, the backbone of organized labor of the "Windy City," forced to their knees by the united power of corporate and commercial interests, while the crafts and trades affiliated with your organization were compelled by contracts and agreements to continue at work, thus becoming allies of the Citizens' Alliance. We saw the United Mine Workers of District 15 torn to ribbons while your organization with its boasted membership of 2,000,000 was impotent in staying the iron hand of corporate brutality. We remember the steel strikers appealing to you for assistance, but the supplication of Schaffer, of the Steel Workers, met with the condemnation of your imperial majesty.

We remember your visit to New York, when Belmont was in trouble, and you soothed his mental anguish by becoming a Judas to your class, by declaring that the subway strikers had desecrated the sanctity of a sacred contract. You came to Colorado in May 1905, heralded to institute a legal battle in the courts against the anti-boycott law, but we have not even a "scintilla of evidence" to show that you even consulted a lawyer.

But why waste space in recounting the frailties of a swaggering bluffing braggart who shows the streak in every conflict between employer and employee? The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet. You see the breakers ahead and you know that the intelligent, aggressive men who have stood upon the deck of the old rotten craft of trade autonomy for years will soon desert the rotten hulk and board a man-of-war that has a rudder and a compass and whose pilot is steering towards the harbor of a co-operative commonwealth. You see the rising cloud that is darkening the horizon of your personal ambition and with falsehood upon your lips, you hope to save yourself from the oblivion that yawns for the Iscariots of organized labor.

If you dare to publish the "Answer of the Western Federation of Miners to Samuel Gompers" in your personal organ, a few of your constituency will have the indisputable proof—the "scintilla of evidence" that convicts you as a shameless slanderer.

MEETING, SECTION ALBANY.

The next meeting of Section Albany will be held Sunday, December 10, 2 p. m., at 122 Washington avenue, Albany. All members are urgently requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted. All sympathizers are also invited to attend.

George Elze, Organizer.

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HUGE SUCCESS

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL A RECORD BREAKER.

Grand Central Palace Resounds With Socialist Merry-Making—Vaudeville Applauded, Bazaar Bought Out—Restaurant Denuded, and Musicians Put On Their Mettle by Holiday Crowd.

The Grand Festival and Ball given Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace by Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, for the benefit of the Party's press, the Daily People, was the most press, the Daily People, was the most encouraging affair held by the Section for some years. The attendance was large, the enthusiasm shown was great, and all present devoted themselves to the pursuit of pleasure with a joviality that there was no mistaking. Not only the city contributed to swell the size of the audience and participants in the merry-making, but several outlying towns, in this and other states were represented by their delegations of Socialist Labor Party members and sympathizers. There might be seen workers long fighting for the cause greeting each other with the fraternal hand shake that bespoke courage, and confidence in the Party's future. There might be seen also, new faces, faces not seen at previous festivals, glowing with the newfound knowledge and grasp of economics which placed them in the ranks of the only Party whose every effort is bent on its stern, uncompromising fight for the emancipation of the working class. It was an inspiring sight, at a time when the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation—hidden papers are for the three hundred and ninety-seventh time announcing "the positively final death of the S. L. P." to see the great hall of the Grand Central Palace filled with a jubilant throng, rallying with undiminished zeal to the support of that Party's daily organ. The treasurer in charge of the Festival states that the receipts this year are already above those of last year's Thanksgiving affair, and numbers of outstanding tickets have not yet been settled for. In point of attendance also, the ticket office count shows that last week's Festival was ahead of the previous ones, more people having come to the Palace.

The big doors of the Palace were swung open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately the hall began to fill. By the time the vaudeville program, billed for 3 o'clock, was started off, the seats provided were full, and many were standing in the rear and sides. Of the many and varied features on the program it is needless to go into details. Suffice it to say that they were all carried through with vigor and aplomb, and were received by the audience with vigorous applause, especially the motosecope performance which brought up the rear, and is always a highly appreciated part of the day's treats.

Immediately on the close of the vaudeville program, the bazaar and fair got under way. There were many spirited contests for the diversified and valuable presents donated for this occasion by the Party membership all over the Union. Those who had charge of the various booths were kept hustling by would-be purchasers, and many had to resign their places after two hours, the strenuousness of the situation proving too great for them.

After this followed a pause for supper. The kitchen established by the Culinary Department found itself taxed to the utmost to provide for the inner needs of the immense crowd and the volunteer waiters were fairly swamped under the weight of their orders. Not a little of the night's financial success was due to this valiant effort of the above named Department.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the I. W. W. musicians secured for the occasion sounded the opening strains of the first dance. A rush was made for the spacious floor, and there the light-hearted couples made a gay scene as they followed the mazes of various measures.

The dancers kept it up with but short intermissions, till after the clock had sounded two. Then came to a close this latest and most successful festival ever held by the uncompromising S. L. P., and the tired but happy patrons turned their faces homeward, exulting in the inspiring results of their efforts for the affair, and with the consciousness that they had celebrated Thanksgiving Day, as only class-conscious working men and women can, by uniting in support of a press opposed to vampire Capitalism.

The Smart Set in Winter

As it is women who set the key note of fashionable society, the diary of a woman's day will serve as my introduction to the doings of the smart set.

The following, in substance, is the diary of an ultra-smart woman at the height of the metropolitan season.

Coffee served at eleven a. m., before rising. Breakfast consisting of fruit, rolls and coffee and eggs or a chop served in room. Two maids in attendance, one to assist with the toilette and the other with the breakfast. The hair-dresser and the manicure come to-day by special appointment, the former to retouch with a "regenerator" a few strands of my lady's golden locks, which have faded within a week. The last thing before retiring, her face was massaged and enameled with cold cream by her own French maid, who now causes its color to be heightened with an application of a liquid beautifier—"Venus tint," a first aid to the complexion, the secret of rosy cheeks. The luxurious matron skims hurriedly over the contents of the "Herald" and the "American," the latter to see if its pages contain anything satirical about the smart set. No matter, if it be the day of a Presidential election, or wars be raging in the four quarters of the globe, it is the society column in both these sheets which are scanned before the big headlines of the day's important news.

Ensnared in her cozy boudoir, or in the living room, our queen of the mode peruses her morning's mail and her book of engagements in the company of her secretary and dictates replies, if any are urgently needed. The secretary, who is well versed in the art of being agreeable, and is often a person of fashion who has fallen from grace, for financial reasons, manages to have as few charitable appeals as possible come to the notice of the mistress of the mansion. Next in order, the housekeeper or maitre d'hotel, is commanded to appear to receive a few directions, perhaps, about the menu for the dinner, or the marketing, or any special entertainment to be given in the house. When the grande dame herself thus takes a personal interest, there the best cuisine is almost always to be found. To live like the Gerrys, for instance, has become the Lucullan proverb of the day.

If the day be Monday, my lady as likely as not, will away an hour or so at Bagby's musical morning, at the Waldorf-Astoria, of course always coming late and having only a jumbled up idea of the music. Afterwards she is prone to lunch informally with friends at Sherry's or the St. Regis, or at the Waldorf, if in a publicity mood.

Perhaps her morning program has been altogether different and there has been an appointment with the dressmaker or with the modiste, or she has taken a general shopping tour. A word about shopping. Not a few ultra-fashionable women, I regret to aver, are overbearing and difficult in the extreme in their dealings with tradespeople. A woman who will graciously draw her check for a

couple of thousand for the services of a soloist from the Metropolitan Opera for a musicale or dinner, as likely as not will dicker with her dressmaker to an exasperating degree about the cost of making a gown. "You must stop to consider the value of our name to you," she will argue, when haggling about the price.

But to get back to our diary. In six out of a dozen fashionable houses, the daily lunch is a light negligee function. The men are down in Wall Street in the throes of the stock market and the women of the family will seize upon any pretext to pick up a few intimates and drop into the St. Regis, or Sherry's, instead of lunching at home. Of course, elaborate lunches in one's own house, followed by bridge, are from time to time given for women. The spell of the remorseless god of chance—the bridge whist craze—has taken hold of the smart set in America with a degree of fervor in excess of that of London and Paris. The American temperament is so much more extreme anyway. Furthermore, the London ultra set have generations of baccarat and poker playing for high stakes behind them. Americans, on the other hand, have not had an ancestral backing of society gamblers and rush in hot-headed, and having much more money to spend than Englishmen, they play for proportionately higher stakes. And one must play high, or be set down as mean or pharisaical. A fashionable woman at a lunch the other day, having lost all her pin money at the bridge table, was trying to pledge a superb jewel-bedecked watch, an almost priceless heirloom, as collateral for a thousand dollars, and at a recent house party a young man, trying to make a hurried exit after losing two thousand dollars at the game, which he had not paid up, was practically held up by a daughter of the house.

But to revert to the daily routine of the town house. Tea is regularly served at five o'clock. And to people whom the hostess does not wish to receive, she blandly says, "You will find me in any day from five to six o'clock," and goes her own sweet way for a drive or to an afternoon musicale. To those whom she really wishes to see, she will say, "Drop in on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock for a cup of tea," but issues no cards to that effect. Evening calling has gone out of fashion. Some complain that the changes make life unsocial. It does for straying aspirants whom the smart set does not care to receive. Of an evening, a modish woman, as likely as not, will don a negligee gown after dinner, if at home, and deny herself to all callers, for in the season she is supposed to be giving a dinner, or attending one, or being going to the opera or the play. Of the opera, she invariably cuts the first act, for she must be supposed to have dined fashionably. There is no greater social desideratum than to be the fortunate possessor of a parterre box at the opera. But it is better to occupy orchestra chairs down in the parquet than to be cynosures in a box in the "grand tier," above the parterre boxes, for that is looked upon as simply aping the real thing. The smart set is admirably clever in various ways,

but as a rule densely ignorant about music. On the other hand, the amount of erudition numbers of them have about pictures, architecture, house decorating and furnishing, and even about landscape gardening, is at times surprising. But music is the most ideal and spiritual of the fine arts, as Hegel truly observed. And many a member of the ultra-smart set is anything but ideal and spiritual. The talk is largely about stocks, horses and the things that money will buy.

One of the signs of the times is the tendency of the smart set to dip into the multifarious kinds of trade and "side-business." One is a paint manufacturer, another a wine merchant, another a florist, and even a drummer on the road—a commercial traveler—made a bid for social recognition at Newport last Summer. To the student of social life, it will be of more than passing interest to note the effect which the two great fortunes in dry goods of Marshall Field and Henry Siegel will have upon metropolitan society within the next three years. Both these merchant princes and wizards of finance have wives who by birth, personal beauty and social talent are fitted to become leaders of society. Mr. Marshall Field is soon to have a sumptuous house built in this city. And last year the Henry Siegel kept up the following list of establishments: one of the handsomest villas in the Riviera near Cannes, a London town house in Park Lane, a country house near Taplow-on-the-Thames, a country house on Orienta Point at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and a town house at Madison avenue and Eighty-second street, for whose furnishings half a dozen palaces on the continent of Europe have been despoiled of some of their choicest tapestries and other works of art.

I am asked time and time again whether one needs to keep a yacht, to have a box at the opera, or how many dinners one needs to give in a season, to move in the ultra-smart set. There are plenty of people who are invited to the notable social events of the highest fashion the year around, who have never owned a yacht or even leased one, or had a box at the opera, and whose dinners are few and far between. Aside from the personal qualities which one possesses, one thing is exacted above all others—one must be well dressed. The average man is expected to spend any amount varying from one to five thousand a year for clothes; a woman, from three to ten thousand, not inclusive of jewels. Another prime necessity is that a family shall live in genteel quarters in a fashionable section of the city, as near the Fifth avenue court end of Central Park as possible; the upper West Side of the city means practically ostracism from the smart set. The women of the family must have horses, or an automobile hourly at their command. Aside from these other externals, nothing is more helpful socially than being able to own or lease a parterre box at the Metropolitan Opera. Social power and influence, as well as money, are requisite to secure one in the parterre horse shoe, for it is tacitly assumed that such a box holder belongs to the creme de la

creme de society. As for fashionable dinner giving, it is better to abstain from it altogether, unless one's entertainments can be fully up to the standard of the set in which one moves.

In view of the short and more and more peripatetic society season in town, an increasing number of ultra-smart matrons, especially those who have grappled with the vexed servant problem, are beginning to chafe and fret over the care of keeping up so many establishments. An ideally complete menage requires at the lowest estimate, besides a chef, a cook and kitchen maid, a second kitchen maid known as a scullery, one or two maids, a parlor maid, and three or four men, viz: a butler, second man, third man and fourth man; the third man to do dining room work and valeting, the fourth useful work like cleaning. For such a simple act as serving a cup of five o'clock tea to a solitary guest, there must be two grooms in attendance, one to bring in the tea things and the other to wait on the door.

Now, no matter how competent one's housekeeper or maitre d'hotel, all this means responsibility for the mistress of the manse. And almost the only deliverance from it is the palatial family apartment hotel, such as the St. Regis or the Warrington. As a social leader said the other day, "I want a few months' rest. Between our week-end house parties, which we expect to keep up out at our place on Long Island, to say nothing of our taking up bag and baggage for Aiken or Europe in Lent, we just want a pied a terre in town. Our friends will accept twice as eagerly an invitation to dine with us at the St. Regis as they would if the dinner were prepared by our own chef in our own house." The red Vanderbilts set the fashion of living in a family apartment hotel in Winter by taking a suite at the Warrington a season or two ago and the precedent is slowly but steadily gaining adherents among the smart set.

The week-end Winter house party out on one's estate in the country, which has lately been imported from England, will be more than ever the correct thing to do this season. By parity of reasoning with the smart set of London, it is beginning to be no longer thought exactly ultra-smart to pass Sunday in town—and, above all, Easter Sunday. The ultra-smart host and hostess, alike with the rest of the men and women with whom they move, are so goaded on by the anxiety to crowd into one life the pleasures and experiences of two or three existences, that as likely as not, on the arrival of some of their week-end guests, they may be out fox hunting or golfing, and the guests will be shown to their rooms by the footman or maids. A Knickerbocker, or conservative host or hostess, thinks it a point of honor to be punctiliously present to receive guests, and to personally conduct them to their rooms. It is not always specified nowadays by what train one is to arrive, and he is often left to provide his own trap, instead of finding a carriage in waiting. One thing is definitely posited about a week-end visit—when it is to end—and one needs to acquaint himself with his railroad time table in advance, or he may

be asked about his train on Monday morning in a way somewhat different from the old-time sentimentality of speeding the parting guest: but that is the English of it. It is irreproachable form to ask a guest point blank what train he is going to take.

A country house over a week-end, if we are up to date, is treated in some ways more like an hotel than a private residence. If a woman is really modish, she takes her own maid along with her and her husband his valet. There is no place where the young man of slender purse feels more on pins and needles and altogether de trop than at a house party of this description, unless he be such a surpassing bridge player that he is almost indispensable to help keep things moving along. To say nothing of the high stakes he is expected to wager at bridge, contemplate the fine look of disdain depicted on the faces of the servants who have ministered in any way to his comfort if a tip of less than five dollars apiece be forthcoming upon his departure. The house party has entailed extra-hard work on these menials. The servants who accompany guests give themselves grand airs and sit about and do nothing for the common weal. Take, for example, one item of drudgery for the servants of the house into the computation—the work of preparing breakfasts for, say, twenty guests. More than likely, fifteen or sixteen different breakfasts have to be served to the guests in their rooms. These repasts, when of the simplest description, consist of fruit, coffee and rolls and eggs. Besides these a much more hearty breakfast, made up of a variety of hot dishes, has to be served down in the dining room for those who wish it, from half-past nine to eleven o'clock.

On Saturday night the real state dinner of a week-end is given, where the most elaborate dressing is en regle, and it is followed by a tournament at bridge which lasts close up to the Sunday morning danger point. In consequence most of the guests rise very late on the Lord's day. Of course, certain athletic enthusiasts of the house parties will be early risers and stroll out to the golf links, if the weather be propitious. But at suitable hour the big family omnibus will be in waiting for such as desire to go to church. In common with the etiquette of the English country house, few omissions are held to be more of a breach of decorum than a failure to provide the means of transportation for guests who desire to attend church.

After lunch on Sunday, however, there is nothing to prevent the bridge tables from being as thronged and the scene of as much wrangling and dissension as they were the Saturday night before, when it has more than once happened that the winnings of the hostess have more than defrayed the expenses of giving the house party, and at the finish of the game she is clutching such a roll of greenbacks that she is unable to shake hands good-night with her guests, several of the female portion of whom will take flyers in Wall Street by telephone early Monday morning to try to recoup themselves.—One of the Four Hundred in the "Independent."

History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They are:

The Pilgrim's Shell, Price	\$.75
The Gold Sickle, " "50
The Infant's Skull, " "50
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CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

We are frequently asked for advice as to books that should be read on certain topics, and as to what constitutes good literature. So often are we asked for such advice, that we deem it a need probably widespread among our friends, and in order to help them in the direction of good reading we have made a careful selection of standard works representative of some of the greatest authors. These books are for thinking people. They are not books for a day but for all time. We can supply the books, cloth bound, for 50 cents a volume, which includes postage. Such books make ideal holiday gifts, and if your wife, your sister, or your sweetheart, or anyone else, contemplates giving you a present, tell them you would prefer one of these books to anything else. Orders must be accompanied with cash, no accounts opened. The titles are:

Aristotle's Ethics.	Lessing's Nathan the Wise.
Augustine, St., Confessions of.	Marcus Aurelius, Meditations of.
Bacon's Essays.	Mazzini's Essays.
Balzac's Shorter Stories.	Mill's Liberty.
Bronte's Jane Eyre.	Milton, Prose of.
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.	Montaigne, Essays of.
Darwin's Coral Reefs.	More's Utopia.
Defoe's Captain Singleton.	Morris' Volsungs and Niblungs.
De Quincey's Confessions.	Pascal, Selected Thoughts of.
De Quincey's Essays.	Plato's Republic.
Early Reviews of Great Writers.	Plutarch's Lives.
Elizabethan England.	Poe's Tales and Essays.
English Fairy and Folk Tales.	Renan, Essays of.
English Prose (Maundeville to Thackeray).	Renan's Life of Jesus.
Epictetus, Teaching of.	Renan's Marcus Aurelius.
Froissart, Passages from.	Renan's Antichrist.
Goethe, Maxims of.	Sainte-Beuve, Essays of.
Gosse's Northern Studies.	Schopenhauer.
Heine in Art and Letters.	Seneca's Morals, Selections of.
Heine, Prose writings of.	Shelley's Essays and Letters.
Heine's Italian Travel Sketches.	Sheridan's Plays.
Ibsen's Pillars of Society.	Smith-Sydney, Papers of.
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales.	Spencer's Anecdotes and Observations.
Jerrold, Douglas, Papers.	Steele and Addison, Papers of.
Landro's Imaginary Conversations.	Swift's Prose writings.
Wordsworth's Prose.	Tacitus, The Annals of.

Lessing's Laocoon, and others writings.

In keeping with the prose writings we have made a selection of poetry, the books being bound uniformly and selling at the same price, viz., 50 cents per volume postage paid. The titles are:

American Humorous Verse.	Fairy Music.
American Sonnets.	German Ballads.
Ballads and Rondeaux.	Goethe's Faust.
Bothe (The) Clough.	Goldsmith.
Burns, Poems.	Greek Anthology.
Burns, Songs.	Humorous Poems.
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Canadian Poems.	Jacobite Ballads.
Chatterton.	Matthew Arnold.
Chaucer.	Poe.
Children of the Poets.	Shelley.
Cowper.	Sonnets of Europe.
Crabbe.	Victor Hugo.
Early English Poetry.	Whitman.
Emerson.	Whittier.

All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying in magic preservation in the pages of Books.—Thomas Carlyle.

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OTHER BOOKS THAT ARE READ.

Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism.—By Thomas Inman, M. D. Popular Edition, revised and enlarged, with an essay on Baal Worship, on the Assyrian Sacred "Grove," and other allied Symbols. Profusely illustrated. Post 8vo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.00; half calf, \$2.00.

Theological and Religious Works of Thomas Paine, complete.—One vol., Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 432 pages. Paper, 50cts.; cloth, \$1.00.

Origin of Species, By Charles Darwin.—Gilt top, paper, 50 cts., cloth, 75 cts.; half calf, \$2.00. This book has passed through many editions in English, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and has been the subject of more reviews, pamphlets and separate books than any other volume of the age. Most of the great scientists fully support his position. The thought of this book has become a part of the common inheritance of the race.

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THE SOCIAL EVIL

INSUFFICIENT WAGES AND WRETCHED LABOR CONDITIONS ITS CAUSE—ITS VICTIMS RECLAIMABLE IN PROPER ENVIRONMENT.

A meeting in behalf of the Chinatown Rescue Settlement in Mott street was held last Tuesday afternoon at the home of the Rev. Duane Pell, 929 Fifth avenue, says the Evening Post. Miss Harriet E. Bard, Miss Ruth Price and Miss Phoebe A. Sayles, workers in the mission, described the progress of the work, the object of which is to befriend and to rescue white girls living immoral lives in Chinatown and the surrounding neighborhood. There are about five hundred of these girls, mostly Americans, living in Mott, Pell, Doyer and the Bowery, while the surrounding streets are crowded with Italians, whose daughters are in danger from the close proximity to one of the worst quarters of the town.

The mission was started July 1, 1904, in a single room in Bayard street. Much difficulty was encountered, first in finding a suitable room, as few of the houses in the neighborhood apparently wanted respectable tenants. Missionaries were looked upon with suspicion, not only by the landlords, but by the population generally. Only two girls were personally known to the workers, and during the first month but thirty-five were reached, even casually. After that confidential relations were established with a small group, and the work began to progress.

The girls living in Chinatown are in some cases legal wives, but the majority are living lives of gross immorality.

They are nearly all young, many very young, mere children. The mission has gathered some interesting information concerning these girls and the causes which led to their downfall. In too many cases insufficient wages and wretched conditions of labor have been responsible. One girl made paper flowers for four dollars a week until she became weary of the fruitless struggle and threw herself away. Another was an underpaid clerk in a department store; several were factory girls whose meagre wages became insufficient when their homes were broken up.

There are some pitiful results of child labor in Chinatown. One girl said that she had been sent out to work at the age of nine, and had never been to school in her life. Misleading advertisements, inserted with deliberate intent to entrap, are responsible for the presence of a certain number of girls.

The missionaries have succeeded in winning the respect and confidence of nearly all the inhabitants of the quarter, and are permitted to visit the worst dives unmolested. These dives are usually in the back rooms of saloons, and are crowded practically all of the time with dancers and carousers. Some of the girls who frequent them have no regular homes, and often sleep with their heads on the tables. The homes of such are as fortunate enough to have homes, are in tiny rooms in the rickety tenements,

which make up the Chinese quarter. In these old style tenements which appear to have escaped the attention of the Department, the halls are pitch dark, the stairs steep and slanting, and half of the rooms are without outside light or air. Sometimes the missionaries, after traveling a wilderness of dark stairs and halls in search of a girl, find themselves at the top of the house facing a long bridge leading into a rear house.

Some of the rooms in which the girls live are fitted up with a degree of luxury; others are bare of furniture. Some of the unfortunate have no beds to sleep on, a rude bunk covered with matting and an overturned box, holding an opium layout, comprising the entire furniture of the room. Nearly all the girls come to opium sooner or later. The missionaries declare that many druggists of the neighborhood sell drugs without any regard for the law, a so-called catarh cure, containing cocaine, being a favorite "dope" with the girls. These "dope fiends," to use the current title, are difficult to cure, the hospitals generally refusing to admit them.

The missionaries are emphatic in denouncing the sight-seeing coaches and automobiles that bring crowds of curiosity-seekers to Chinatown. Aside from the vulgarity and heartlessness displayed by those who find amusement in witnessing misery and sin, a sort of sanction is given by making the place a show. Miss Bard told of a girl legally married to a Chinaman who treated her well and lived a respectable life with her. The shop or small restaurant of these two became a show place for the sight-seers, and before long the girl began to show them how opium was rolled and smoked.

Bunks and "layouts" were installed, and smoking became a regular feature of the entertainment. The girl is now a sodden wreck, and what began as a joke has ended in a tragedy. The Chinese husband was distracted at first, but has become indifferent before the inevitable. The missionaries are strong in their conviction that the sight-seeing parties should be abolished by law.

The mission outgrew its one room in Bayard street within a few months, and now has larger quarters in Mott street. Two floors are occupied. The lower floor is used for club rooms, which are fitted up with games, reading, a piano, and comfortable, cheerful furnishings. The rooms are often filled with flowers sent by uptown friends, and by the Fruit and Flower Mission. The flowers are always a means of attracting girls, and are at times influential in persuading them to go into the country.

The top floor is divided into a dining room and kitchen, sitting room and bedrooms for the workers, and a dormitory where three or four girls can be taken in as temporary guests. Since the dormitory was opened thirty-four girls have been taken in for a longer or shorter period. Some of the girls were in a shocking condition, and but for the missionaries might have perished before other help was available.

That it is extremely difficult to permanently help these unfortunate girls is not to be denied. Most of them are broken in health, some of them hopelessly so. Few are willing to be helped, since leaving their wretched lives for the better existence means breaking opium or drinking habits. Few are skilled in any remunerative trade, and all are skeptical

OPEN LETTER

FROM J. D. DE SHAZER TO A. M. SIMONS.

In reading your editorial in the November "International Socialist Review," I am impelled to take exception to some of your conclusions, and particularly to your method of forming them, which is not only exemplified in the article in question, but is often characteristic of your arguments in general. In speaking of the general strike and the conditions necessary for the same you say: "As yet, however, this movement has not proceeded to a point in the United States where it requires any immediate action, but it is well to be warned in time and the working class of America should show its determination to prepare for the new problems which will be presented. It, too, must be ready to use every weapon at its disposal. In no way relaxing the emphasis to be laid upon political action, it must be prepared to strengthen its activity in other directions. I say in no way relaxing its political activity; on the contrary there is still every reason to believe that in the United States the political field must still be the one on which the great battles will be fought." A little farther along in the same article you say: "At the same time as the most powerful auxiliary in the fight must stand the economic organization of the working class and it is easily possible that when the fight reaches a climax the decisive blow may be struck with this weapon." This is all very good and sound. However it contains nothing new nor original. On the contrary, with us of the S. L. P., those phrases have become stereotyped as a perusal of our literature will reveal. Again a little farther along in the same article you say: "If, however, this organization (the I. W. W.) accepts the ridiculous anarcho-Socialist position of De Leon and Hagerty and which is so well satirized in Bebel's great speech, then it will soon degenerate into a mere caricature of a labor movement." Now, here is the point where I am at variance with your method and conclusion. You seek to impress upon your readers, whom you evidently think are a gullible lot, that Comrades De Leon and Hagerty are anarcho-Socialists. The object of this letter is not to defend De Leon, as no one knows better than yourself that he is fully able to attend to that, but to try and impress upon your mind (if such a thing is possible) that your readers are not all gullible. To those

of your readers who have intelligence, such methods and conclusions are an insult to their intelligence. Wherefore my kick.

As to Hagerty; while some of his utterances would indicate that he leans a little toward the anarcho-Socialist position, I think it too early to pass final judgment upon him, as he is in the formative period, and I think will be one of the strongest men in the labor movement. As to De Leon, his position on both the political and economic phases of the labor movement is a matter of record—no mistake there.

Read his "Two Pages from Roman History," his "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and his "Preamble of the I. W. W." For the sake of completeness I will quote from the latter pamphlet: "The revolutionary ballot of labor is counted out now; it has been counted out from the day of its appearance; it will be counted out even more extensively in the future. This fact is taken by some as a sufficient ground from which to conclude that the political movement is utterly useless. Those who arrive at that conclusion fall into the error of failing to realize that correct conclusions never flow from single premises. They can be arrived at only by considering all the premises in the case. While the Socialist ballot was, and may continue to be counted out THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT ACCOMPLISHES THAT WHICH ALL THE COUNTING OUT WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COUNTERACT * * * WITHOUT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION THE LABOR MOVEMENT CANNOT TRIUMPH; WITHOUT ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION, THE DAY OF ITS POLITICAL TRIUMPH WILL BE THE DAY OF ITS DEFEAT."

Let us foster in every way possible the spirit of honest, intelligent criticism; but let us throttle at once and for all time the bourgeois spirit which possesses one who, in order to raise himself, seeks to pull down a fellow comrade.

I am glad there is plenty of room in the labor movement for both De Leon and yourself; with a liberal sprinkling of us smaller fry.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. DeShazer,
San Rafael, Cal., November 21.

"DELEONISM"

Some Inside Information.
(From Faribault "Referendum" Nov. 18.)

William Mahoney, in the Referendum, No. 21, says "DeLeonism signifies the revoking of the charter of a local for opposing itself constituted rules, and to reorganize with the disturbers on the outside."

The word is also very ambiguously used by the other correspondents to the Referendum. I, too, have also used it, and said that the Socialist or Social Democratic party used it as a scarecrow for the purpose of keeping members of their own party from coming in contact with the Socialist Labor Party and its true principles and program; but "DeLeonism" has nothing whatever to do with the Socialist Labor Party or Daniel DeLeon—the editor of The People.

I dare say, too, that Daniel DeLeon can not justly be held responsible for the contents of the S. L. P. official organ and far less for the resolutions and destinations of the party; it is still worse to make him the scapegoat for the mistakes of the party.

He is elected editor by the national convention, and this must be approved by a general vote of the whole party; he can not even be a member of the national committee; but that committee has the management and control of the contents of all party organs; if the editor is incompetent or disloyal, the national committee can at once suspend him.—S. L. P. Constitution, Art. 5, Sec. 16; Art. 9, Secs. 1 and 2; Art. 10, Sec. 2.

The most of the S. P. and S. D. P.'s scribbles and orators knew this perfectly but are too lazy to keep it from the rank and file in the party; the working class are fooled long enough by this "De Leon and DeLeonism" talk; and they have a right to know what it is and what it amounts to.

"DeLeonism" takes its name from Count Maximilian DeLeon, who in 1831 arrived at the Rappist Community at Economy, near Pittsburgh.

This Max DeLeon—whose real name was Bernard Muller—gained the confidence of the members of the colony, but undermined their belief and disrupted the commune; a separation and division of the property followed. With \$100,000 in cash and one-third of the members Max DeLeon left Economy and located at Philadelphia; but from there he escaped with the funds to Alexandria where he died of cholera—73 years ago. Daniel DeLeon, the editor of The

People and the author of half a dozen O. K. pamphlets for the working class is in no way related to this Max DeLeon of Economy; and none but ignorant or evil-minded scribblers can ambiguously use their names and mix their doings.

When Nash and Holman, as ambitious adventurers went into the Minneapolis Local, captured the high office chairs, disrupted and revoked the local, transferred the books and other property to Robinsons and organized anew with their followers—THIS was "DeLeonism" in its highest development.

But what Nash and Holman did in Minneapolis, was only a small repetition of what was done, six years before, in the S. L. P.

The Socialist Labor Party's constitution and platform is a scientific and true exposition of Marx Socialism; but there is no "beat about" in that party. It sticks to its constitution and enforces its laws which made a few insubordinate members within the party; and after its twenty years' attempt to Americanize Socialism, it was invaded by ambitious adventurers who tried to obliterate its character, obscure its identity, and innovate its platform.

To keep these ambitious factions and insubordinate members within the party from disrupting and ruining it was almost a Hercules work for Daniel DeLeon and the other faithful adherents and protectors of the fundamental laws and statutes for International Socialism. But Daniel DeLeon and the other FAITHFUL GUARDS FOR PURE AND GENUINE SOCIALISM protected its principles and enforced its laws so well that the parasites and disturbers in the party either had to skip, or get thrown out heels over head to the grumblers and Social Democrats, with whom these disturbers and deserters united and founded the Socialist party.

This was the fate of "DeLeonism" or the revolt in the Socialist Labor Party. The insubordinate revolvers got hoisted out of there and now make their centre in the United Social Democratic and Public Ownership party, a three-headed political party, the Hydra-Socialist party of America.

But the working class will soon awaken to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party's platform is the only solid refuge and rescue rack, upon which the workers of the world can build an industrial Socialist Republic or Labor Dominion.

Thor Thorsen.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Comrades, not enough of you are at work getting subscriptions for the Weekly People, or we would have received more than 200 for the week ending December 2. We have to depend on you for this work. No other agency will carry the message of Socialism to our fellow wage workers. This week we address a circular letter to all Sections; those to whom the matters treated in the circular do not apply, must not consider it any reflection upon themselves, but we wish them also to give us the information asked for in the circular.

This week's roll of honor is: F. Brannick, Auburn, N. Y., 16; A. McInnis, Lansing, Mich., 10; H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo., 9; J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 7 Weekly, 2 Daily; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., 7; W. S. Marshall, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 6; and 5 each from: S. V. Delhy, Seattle, Wash.; F. Brown, Cleveland, O.; H. Kaufner, Red Lake Falls, Minn.; W. E. Kern, New Orleans; R. E. Kortum, St. Louis; and J. B. Dillon, National Military Home, Ind. Twenty-nine mail stubs received for Daily People.

Weekly People prepaid postal sub cards sold to the following: J. De Castro, Jacksonville, Ill., \$4; Chas. Chester, Newport News, Va., \$5; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., \$3; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., \$3.20; August Gillhaus, \$4; R. E. Kortum, St. Louis, \$1.60.

Does your Literary Agent's name appear in the list printed in The People? If not send it in.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business continues good in this department. During the past week we sent out leaflets on Industrial Unionism: Ten thousand to I. W. W. headquarters in Chicago; 2,250 to D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.; 1,000 to I. W. W. Local 67, Jersey City; Seventh A. D., Brooklyn, 1,000; John Spencer, Schenectady, N. Y., 1,000; Joseph Ball, Buffalo, 1,000; J. Eck, Hoboken, 500.

There is a steady demand for De Leon's address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. F. Carole, San Francisco, ordered 300; F. Bohn, Butte, Mont., 100, besides ninety-five other pamphlets; W. Goss, Belleville, Ill., thirty-three Preamble address; H. B. Galatian, Paterson, N. J., ten "Value, Price and Profit," and twenty-five "Preamble Address." In orders for assortments of pamphlets the Preamble Address leads. F. Herz, Washington, D. C., 100 pamphlets; Local 25, I. W. W., Machinists, \$3.60 worth; A. Gillhaus, \$6.65 worth; C. Chester, Newport News, fifty pamphlets; N. Olson, Toledo, fifty cents for Preamble Address; Frank Worster, Lawrence, Mass., \$2.45 for books and pamphlets; J. Billow, Chicago, \$2 for books; F. A. Uhl, Pittsburgh, \$5.00; J. Arbore, Seattle, Wash., \$6.00, and A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash., \$5.00 for cloth-bound books.

Of course, this is not a report of all the business done during the week; to itemize it all, would make the pages of The People look like a bookkeeper's edition. Our aim in these reports is to show where the work is being done.

An unexpected delay has arisen in the progress of the work of getting out the I. W. W. convention report, in book form. The electrolyte could not get at it in the time he had figured on. Contracts made previous to ours took longer to get out than he had bargained for. We shall know more about it next week.

The Labor News had a stand at the Daily People Fair at which we sold \$32.66 worth of literature, mostly pamphlets.

ANDREAS DEFENCE FUND.

Louis Brenaman, E. St. Louis ..	\$ 1.50
Geo. Wagner, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
O. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Hall Room, Brooklyn, N. Y.10
A. Werterland, New York City50
J. P., 23rd A. D., N. Y.	1.00
H. Lightbourn, New York City50
A. Lightbourn, New York City30
J. G. Cennan, New York City25
G. Delz, New York City25
W. McHeath, Schenectady, N.Y.50
Robert Randall, Lamartine, Col.	2.00

Total \$ 8.90
Previously acknowledged \$ 47.67

Total up to date \$ 56.57
It will take about \$125.00 to fight the case through the lower court, so you will see there is still considerable short of the amount. The case will come up in the January term.

By defeating the misleaders of the United Mine Workers of America in their traitorous acts, we will be able to organize the rank and file in the I. W. W. as they are ready to take the step. Send all contributions to Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street, Belleville Illinois, treasurer Illinois S. E. C., S. L. P.

THE "UNION LABOR" PARTY

IT IS VICTORIOUS, BUT CAPITALISM STILL REMAINS IN FULL SWING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It having come to our notice that the Miners' Union of Goldfield, Nev., sent a telegram to this city congratulating the Union Labor Party upon their success in electing their entire ticket, we, the undersigned, representing Local 173, Industrial Workers of the World, desire to repudiate said Union Labor party, and maintain that said party is not a bona fide labor party but a capitalist party which uses working class phrases while the working class receive the same capitalistic substance usually doled out by every other capitalistic political party. From one-half to three-fourths of their candidates are business men and the balance is made up of such labor fakirs as hitherto shouted "no politics in the union." But since the advent of the Union Labor party these same men turned a complete somersault, turned the economic organizations into a peace club for the political machine or, in other words, used the trades unions of this city as a step ladder to climb into power and affluence, only to kick the step ladder from under them after their own positions were secured.

During the Union Labor party administration deputy sheriffs were sworn in to protect the property of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. while the freight handlers were out on strike. That strike was consequently lost. The Union Labor(?) Mayor appointed as Police Commissioner a man by the name of Drinkhouse, who drove a team with a policeman by his side during the Teamsters' strike. Mr. Drinkhouse is a wholesale merchant of cigars, and while in office intimidated the saloonkeepers of this city into buying his non-union made cigars, under implied compulsion of having their licenses revoked. As a consequence the Cigarmakers' Union of this city lost quite a number of their members. The Union Labor(?) Mayor, who is a member of the Musicians' Union, rode in a parade in Sacramento where all the Union musicians and also the regiment band of the State militia went out on strike. The Union Labor (?) sheriff elect was the right hand bower of "Shoot low Sullivan," during the A. R. U. strike in 1894. He was an officer of the State militia then and is a colonel of same to-day. Mr. Bartel, the Union Labor(?) party Treasurer-elect, acted as agent for the Master Bakers' Association and wanted nothing to do with Union Labor. Mayor Schmitz appointed a Democrat instead of a Socialist on the Board of Election Commissioners, thereby violating the charter of this city, which he is supposed to uphold. During Schmitz's Union Labor(?) administration the Socialist speakers were continually arrested. Their cases were dismissed only to be again arrested, until the Socialist party was forced to have an injunction issued against the police.

Herbert George of Citizens' Alliance fame, published an article in his Denver paper entitled "Herbert George's Confessions," and he says in part as follows: "The people of 'Frisco have been held so long in the grasp of unionism that they could not believe that there was a chance to win without labor votes, so care was taken to see to it that no man nominated was a member of the Citizens' Alliance. The labor unionists outgeneralled the fusionists by putting four good Citizens' Alliance men on their ticket. The day before election the little puny fusion leaders arrayed against the mighty Ruef completely lost their head by advising their boy candidate for Mayor (who up to this time had said nothing for or against the Alliance) to break loose and rip the day-lights out of the Alliance." He did so and vied with the blackguards of unionism in his efforts to denounce and deny the Alliance. This was the last straw that broke the camel's back. The Alliance, in the hope of electing a fusion Mayor who might give the city a police force that would maintain law and order, or at least not help the labor union fellows, had suffered in silence up to the time their supposed candidate turned tail and began to cater to the union vote. Then the members of the Citizens' Alliance all voted for Schmitz."

Herbert George preferred Schmitz and his followers to the fusion candidate, who perhaps wanted to make a reputation for himself for future political jobs.

The fight that is being waged at every election campaign between the various capitalistic political parties is merely a fight for the spoils of office and do not concern the working class, and as the Union Labor party is not a working class party there is no reason for congratulation but rather sorrow to see the energy of the labor movement side tracked into channels other than its own.

Election day is past, yet thousands of men are walking the streets of San Francisco without food or shelter. One instance coming under our personal observation may be cited. The Parrott Building of this city maintains a large engine room to furnish light and power for the building night and day, and the heat of that engine room comes up through the sidewalk in the rear of the building; every night may be found several men sleeping there with the stary firmament for a blanket. Formerly Republican or Democratic deputy sheriffs were dispossessing the working class who were without means, but now Union Labor party deputy sheriffs perform that function. The Union Labor party is successful, but capitalism still remains.

Fraternalty yours,
Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173,
per Press Committee,
San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALIST REFLECTIONS

A FEW UTTERANCES ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS FROM LABOR'S STAND-POINT.

(From the Sidney, Australia, "People.")

In rich, happy, and prosperous Britain ten per cent. are paupers, ten per cent. are rich beyond all precedent, and beyond all reason, while sixty per cent., whose toil supports all the rest, earn on an average of 5s per week below the minimum of decency and comfort.—Rev. A. H. Collins.

The case is proved. Capitalism is a system of robbery and murder—the worst of all kinds of murder, slow unremitting torture. Let us abolish it.

In the 18th century the capitalist, as a means of displacing and dispossessing the feudal class of France became infidels (Deists) almost to a man. Today in order to prevent themselves being dispossessed and displaced by the working class they are almost without exception Christians, especially the calico jimmies, who sweat women and children; and the mine owners who allow and even cause men to be blown into eternity in batches. They are pillars of the church.

The capitalist withdraws more from the social circulation than he returns to it. The laborer returns more to the social circulation than he withdraws from it. One is a robber, the other a creator.

The slave is but a thing still, a commercial thing, a commodity, a "hand," and will remain so while the land and tools of production are owned by a privileged gang. This is the sole cause of slavery, poverty and every other social evil. The slave is the sovereign! When will he arise in the royalty of his manhood and decree liberty and right?

Liberty of access to every natural and social opportunity and the right to own and enjoy the whole value of his product? Until he does this imperatively demanded act, brotherhood will remain a mere speculation between nought and nought, and class hatred, national hatred, war, and crime of every description will remain, grow and flourish in spite of the empty mouthings and hypocritical moral confessions of the ignorant and the interested.

This may not unfitly be termed the "Age of Dodge," the worker's life is a continuous process of dodging starvation. The great object of the commercial classes is to dodge honesty, and the jail. The main business of the small business man is to dodge the bankruptcy court and the abyss. The Socialists, like all other workers, are compelled to dodge starvation, but he refuses to dodge any other issue. He faces them honestly, squarely, and fearlessly, laying bare with pitiless logic the miserable subterfuges and hypocritical pretences of the organized gangs who are "teagued for plunder and power," and to whom the buying and selling of flesh and blood in the Labor Market means very life. When a sufficient number of workers become class-conscious these artful dodgers will be unable to dodge the Social Revolution—dodge they ever so wisely.

SECTION DETROIT, ATTENTION.
Grand festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell, Saturday evening, December 30, 1905. Admission, twenty-five cents.

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Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

IN PAMPHLET FORM

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1882..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

Cursed be the social wants that sin
against the strength of youth!
Cursed be the social lies that warp us
from the living truth!

Cursed be the sickly forms that err from
honest Nature's rule!

Cursed be the gold that gilds the straight-
ened forehead of the fool!

—TENNYSON.

IT IS NOT THE CZAR ALONE.

From the day that the Russian Revolution started the fear was expressed that the Czar and his surroundings might learn wisdom. It was feared that he and they would shake off their habits and opinions, perceive the danger that was approaching, and take a new tack. The fears were unfounded. With praiseworthy pertinacity, a pertinacity for which civilization can not be too grateful to the Czar's establishment, it stuck to its habits of perfidy, cruelty and despotism. The result is a now assured revolution that will pull Russia out of former ruts and start the country forward. There may be those who think that the Czar and his advisers were exceptionally stupid. If they were at all stupid they do not stand alone. Just look at the conduct of the ruling party in this city in the matter of the contest for a recount of the ballots.

As essential as the superstition in the good intentions of the Czar was to the preservation of Czarism, is the superstition in the purity of the capitalist election machinery to the preservation of the rule of capitalist plunder. So long as the people could be made to believe that the ballot box was pure, and that the capitalist class safeguarded its purity, the robber rule of capitalism was safe. The fact remained a secret that the ballot was but a rattle which the capitalist humored the working class with; the workingman taking the ballot seriously would seek to improve his condition with it; in the meantime the capitalist operated the ballot box in such a way that he always came out on top. So long as the superstition could be made to prevail, the Working Class would neglect to organize itself economically in such a way as to enforce the flat of their ballot. Obviously, it was and is of prime importance to capitalism to do naught that would destroy the useful superstition. And yet what has been happening since last election day in this metropolis of the nation! Every obstruction has been thrown by Tammany Hall in the way of a recount. Frauds have been established. Votes are now proven to have been subtracted from Hearst and added to McClellan, yet every dilatory device known to the law is being resorted to in order to prevent the ascertaining of the exact facts. The action is set up that the inspectors, being sworn to do their duty, must have done it. Crime, known to have been committed, is thus sought to be cured. When it is considered that the leading attorney for the Tammany side is no less a personage than the recent candidate for President of the Democratic party itself, and that his manoeuvres are not hooted down by the Republican press and party, then the real interests that are opposing the recount stand out clearly enough to view. The Capitalist Class of the land is doing just what the Czar of Russia did—help to dispel the superstition that surrounds and thereby bolsters up their respective thrones.

Usurpation may be counted upon to help throttle itself. It is not due to any special stupidity on its part. It is due to the underlying law of its own existence. That law drives it onward to its own undoing. No one thing points the Working Class of America more imperatively to organize themselves economically, to organize themselves in the I. W. W., so that they may be in possession of the Might wherewith to enforce the Right of their political aspirations than the revelation now being made that the ballot in their hands is but a toy rattle with the Capitalist Class holding the string to the toy.

UNWISE FOLKS.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is acting rather incautiously by publishing the flaming advertisements through which it is announcing itself. The act

is particularly incautious at this juncture.

For one thing, the shell of superstition regarding our popular wellbeing is being crashed through in many places. Curiously enough the crashing did not really begin on account of the actually popular distress. It began or rather gathered force through the revelations that of late have been showered upon the people, and which expose the corruption of whatever layer of capitalism was pecked at. The consequence has been an all around awakening, an all-around dropping of scales from eyes. What with the gathering contempt for the "Pillars of Society," and the pinching felt by the masses, the people are realizing their condition as they never did before. Such flaming advertisements as the Association is indulging in go far to convince the people that conditions are widely bad, and that they have been lied to by the aforesaid "Pillars." Such knowledge of facts can only tend to "imperil the nation," etc.

But the advertisements do even more harm. Information regarding the widening popular distress is had enough from whatever quarter. When, however, it comes from "charitable" organizations the harm is infinitely greater. Socialism, that "standing menace to individuality," that standing threat of "paternalism," can only gain by announcements of distress with the simultaneous promise of relief, not by the effort of the individual sufferers themselves, but by outside effort—charity. That certainly is a great promoter of the concept "paternalism." At any rate, it will be used by the pestiferous Socialists as a club against the anti-paternal declarations of the capitalist class.

The Association is highly injudicious. It should discontinue its advertisements, even if it has paid in advance for them. The nation must not be imperiled.

WHAT BECAME OF THE AGED?

Commenting upon the census of population of Greater New York which gives the total population at 3,217,182 and only 243,541 as the number of 55 years of age and more, the "Sun" expands its chest and profoundly exclaims: "That is, New York is preeminently a community of children and of men and women in the vigorous period of life known as middle age!"

What became of the elderly men? A certain passage from the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" answers that question, and the further question, To what class belong that happy minority of 243,541? The passage is this:

"If wages really increase, and the cost of living does not rise, and the necessities of life—food and clothing—do not deteriorate; if they remain good or even improve, what must be the result? Obviously the people who enjoy them must be hale and hearty; they must be healthy while they live, and their lives must be long. If, on the contrary, earnings barely increase and that increase is more than taken up by higher prices and by the deterioration of such necessities of life as food and clothing, the fact is bound to appear in the condition of the class that is affected thereby. If you ever are in New York, take a walk in the evening on Forty-second street, or Fifth avenue where the clubs are located of the Republican and Democratic parties, and of several other capitalist societies. There must be similar clubs here in Minneapolis; they are found in all our large cities, even in smaller manufacturing towns. Peep through the large pier-glass windows into the gorgeous precincts. You will see grey heads abound. Is it that these gentlemen are prematurely grey? Is it that they are so poorly fed and clad that it has turned their hair? Hardly! I admit that their aged appearance is somewhat to be accounted for by their lives of dissipation, and their covert Mormon practices. Nevertheless, they have reached old age. Such is the good quality of the goods that they consume, that all their dissipations and immoral practices do not prevent their reaching old age. Having taken in this sight, move into wards which the working class inhabit, and drop into the places where workmen congregate. Make sure and take along a little pad of paper and a pencil. On that pad jot down a tally mark for every grey head that you come across. You will find few, indeed, to record. Why, look at this assemblage of workmen. There is hardly a grey head among them. In an assemblage of half this size, but of capitalists, you would find the grey heads numerous. Among workmen they are far and few between. Is it that the workmen are so well fed and so well clothed that their hair preserves its color even into old age, and thus conceals their years? Oh, no! The grey heads are few among them because their hair is not given a chance to turn. Long before the season, they have sunk into early graves, the victims of intense toil, aggravated by the adulteration of the goods that alone their earnings can purchase."

These are conditions revealed by the surprisingly small number, absolute and relative, of the older generation. No wonder they suit the "Sun".

AND NOW IT IS THE JUDGES.

Two things have recently been repeatedly stated in these columns. One was that the large number of recent investigations—national, State and local—which have resulted in convicting our leading "Pillars of Society" of utter worthlessness, is a symptom of the times, an evidence of the widespreadness of capitalist corruption, a precursor of social collapse. The other was that the "holier than thou" attitude, struck by the as yet uninvestigated capitalist concerns or officials, is a posture that these would have to abandon the moment the searchlight were to be turned upon them. The identical corruption, the identical worthlessness, revealed in the investigated ones, would be revealed in the ones not yet investigated. Was this slander? Now listen to Jerome.

At the dinner of the City Club, given on November 28th, Jerome, the District Attorney elect, said: "As a lawyer I have been brought up to venerate the judiciary, but with very few exceptions, I have not only no veneration for the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Department, but not even respect for them." And Austen G. Fox, a lawyer of standing, confirmed these words by following them up with the statement: "There are but few Judges on the bench here to whom I would have applied for an order to re-open the ballot boxes and have a recount, although the path of the court in the matter is as plain as anything that has ever been written on the statute books of the country."

Suppose as searching an investigation of the judiciary were instituted! Suppose their decisions were to be ransacked as are the books and doings of the McCurdys, the Armours and the Senators Mitchell! Would there be handkerchiefs enough in the country to keep the fetid smell from the nostrils of the Nation?

Government reflects the economic status of the governors. The economic status of our governors is capitalism, or, to incarnate that, McCurdyism, Schiffism, Armourism. What the latter is, even the dullest has now an inkling of. What else can the former be but what William Travers Jerome has but partially and yet quite sufficiently disclosed?

That "the tension of life for the adult male is greater and more perilous than it was a quarter of a century ago," and seems to neutralize "the advance made in medical and surgical science, the supposed better quality of food and more hygienic habits of life," is the conclusion arrived at by Rufus W. Weeks, chief actuary of the N. Y. Life Insurance, in an article entitled "Are Life Insurance Premiums Too High?" in "The Independent" of November 30.

Weeks' argument, which is worthy of reproduction, is as follows: "Of course, we do not know precisely what the mortality will be among insured lives of five years or more standing in the quarter century or half century to come. So much as this, however, we do know—that there has been no improvement in this respect during the last thirty years: that is to say, that lives in the insurance companies which have been insured more than five years show now as high rates of mortality as corresponding lives showed thirty years ago. This may be considered a singular fact in view of the advance which has taken place in medical and surgical science, the supposed better quality of food and more hygienic habits of living. Adult deaths from consumption and from acute fevers have decreased, but this decrease has been made up by an increase in deaths from diseases of the brain and of the heart, and from suicide. It would seem to be the case that the tension of life for the adult male is greater and more perilous than it was a quarter of a century ago, to a sufficient extent to neutralize the benefit that has come from greater scientific knowledge. However this may be, the fact remains that the companies experience as high a mortality now as they did thirty or forty years ago, and could not safely count upon any lower mortality in the future."

These conclusions, culled from the experiences of one of the "safest" and "sanest" of capitalist institutions, are commended to those who delight in prating about the increasing contributions of Capitalism to life and well-being. "Building Employers' Association Out for the Open Shop"—as they say in German, "it is to laugh." The building employers' association, by means of fraudulent arbitration, have had the open shop for the past two years. It's the employees' turn now.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Obverse and Reverse

The Vancouver, B. C., "Western Clarion" has from J. H. Hawthornthwaite, a Socialist party member of Parliament, an interesting article against the Industrial Workers of the World as its objective point. The article is refreshingly frank. As a rule, the political Socialist objects to the I. W. W. conceal their objection to Unionism itself; not infrequently they even affect warm love and affection for Unionism; only it must not be "Socialist Unionism." When, in order to reach the real issue in a controversy, the mask behind which it hides the head and front of its offending must be first torn aside, the purity of the discussion is materially impaired. It becomes both tangled and acrimonious. Mr. Hawthornthwaite sails behind no mask. He admits that he is against all form of Unionism, contending that, whatever their form, Unions are all essentially alike—economically defective, sociologically false, consequently, have no legitimate standing in the solution of the Social Question. The issue is thus presented in all its purity.

With so exceptionally frank an adversary it would be manifestly unbecoming to insist on obvious slips, such obvious slips as the use of the term "Iron law of wages" as an acknowledged principle of Socialist economics. The "Iron law of wages," especially quoted in quotation marks, is a technical term that Socialist economists have rejected. It is a Lassellian principle that proceeds from wrong premises and arrives at wrong conclusions. Marxism knows no "Iron law of wages." With this point rectified, merely for the sake of keeping the record clear, what Mr. Hawthornthwaite obviously means is the Marxian law of value, with its corollary the law of wages. Obviously proceeding from that sound economic principle, Mr. Hawthornthwaite correctly asks the question, How, then, can the Trades Union determine wages? Of course, it can not. It might as soon try to reach the moon with its hands as expect to accomplish such a result. Such an endeavor is admittedly absurd, too absurd for discussion. Trades Unions can not determine wages. Hence they are impotent; worthless, to-day. So far so good. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, however, goes further. From these premises he leaps to the conclusion that, therefore, Industrial Unionism, the I. W. W., is equally worthless. In this leap the gentleman trips and falls. He seems not to realize that, in the leap, he does one of two things:—

Either incur a non-sequitur by leaping at a conclusion from incomplete premises;

Or arrive at a correct conclusion, from full premises, but then, knock out, not the I. W. W. only, but all political party of Socialism as well, that is, all aspiration to overthrow the wages system.

The conclusion that the I. W. W. is as worthless as Trades Unionism, can be arrived at only by accepting as standard, not SOME, but ALL the premises, stated and implied, from which Trades, or craft, or pure and simple Unionism proceeds. Pure and simple Unionism proceeds from capitalist premises. The capitalist principle is that the law of value, applied to labor-power, is a natural law, "natural" in the capitalist sense of "inevitable." It follows from this that human effort, and inevitably along with it, human beings, the workingman, are, must be, and can not choose but be merchandise. In a nutshell, capitalism and pure and simple Unionism look upon the wages system as upon the solar system—an institution, which, to overthrow, is visionary for man to attempt. Such a principle establishes a perfect working theory for the Capitalist, who sticks to it logically at every step, and thrives thereby. The theory, however, works disaster to the workingman: The efforts of the pure and simple or Trades Unionist to resist the disaster throw him into an absurd posture, the posture of seeking to avoid the inevitable consequences of his own deliberate act. Pure and simple Unionism stands with its foot in its own mouth. It upholds the tree of the wages system, and yet winces at its fruits. Such a posture, were it not so tragic, would be laughable. If, indeed, the Trades Union premises, stated and implied, are standard, then the I. W. W. would be but another silly attempt to kick against pricks—but, then, EQUAL-

LY SILLY WOULD BE ALL POLITICAL PARTY OF SOCIALISM. No effort should be needed with the member of a Socialist party to prove to him that Socialism is no woolgatherer's phantasy. The reason it is no such phantasy overthrows the premises, stated and implied, of Trades Unionism; that same reason reveals the incompleteness of the premises from which Mr. Hawthornthwaite arrives at the conclusion that the I. W. W. is as worthless as any other form of Unionism.

The central-basic error of Trades Unionism is its solar system concept of the system of wage-slavery. From that central-basic error flow the scores of fatal principles and worse tactics, the praises of which the Gompers crew exalts in songs of prose and verse as "Genuine

Unionism." From that central basic error flows the spectacle of a warring Working Class, divided between the "organized" crafts warring with one another, the still more distressing spectacle of the "organized" crafts warring with one another. To sum up the sums of Trades Union wretchedness, from that basic central error flows the fact that all the advantage, latent in organization, is lost to the Working Class. The theory that the unemployed are the strike-breakers is a theory dear to the capitalist heart. Where that theory settles upon the mind, the bottom is knocked from under the mighty power of, and discredit is thrown upon organization. The obvious fact that, even if possible, it is next to impossible to bring all the wage slaves within "Organized Labor," serves as a cushion from which the ball, "strikes are broken by the unemployed," gathers impetus. "Why organize, if the strike-breakers are growing more numerous?"—such is the natural thought suggested, and intended by the capitalist to be suggested, by his theory regarding the function of the unorganized and unemployed in breaking strikes. Hence the noise the capitalist makes about his Farleys. The theory is false. Strikes are no more broken by the unemployed and unorganized than corpses are produced by undertakers. When the undertaker arrives upon the scene the corpse is there, ready for him to operate upon. When the unemployed and unorganized arrive upon the scene the corpse of a broken strike is there, ready for them to operate upon—and that corpse was produced by the kindred craft or Trades Unions, that, acting upon the basic-central error of pure and simple Unionism, continued at work; some, holding the fort for the capitalist, others, carting unemployed for him from the most distant four quarters of the compass. Socialists laugh with pity or scorn at those who, pointing at the present evil results of the Trust, would smash it. The Socialist can distinguish between qualities that are inherent and qualities that are incidental. He can detect the fact that the Trust qualities that work evil are incidental, and will pass away with the changed system of ownership; he can detect the fact that the Trust qualities that work benefit are inherent and now latent, awaiting the hour, when the counteracting influence will cease, to assert their beneficent influence. The Socialist is keen eyed enough to penetrate the bourgeois false reasoning regarding the Trust; he should be equally proof against the equally false reasoning of the capitalist—the roor-back about the unemployed and unorganized rendering the efforts of Unionism futile.

Identically with a party of Socialism, the central-basic principle of the I. W. W. is precisely the opposite of that of Trades or craft Unionism: The I. W. W. rejects the solar system concept of the system of wage slavery. The I. W. W. knows that the system of wage slavery is the handiwork of man. What man has done man can undo. The I. W. W., accordingly, is in the field, expressly so, not to "determine wages," but to end them—to end the system that condemns human beings to the status of merchandise, to be bought and sold in the market obedient to the merchandise law of value, and the laws that flow therefrom. As a consequence of its central-basic principle, the I. W. W. kindles the flame of Labor's solidarity. Craft Unionism, by keeping the crafts apart, keeps apart the elements that are calculated, by merging together, to produce that flame. Organized Industrialism gets no corpse ready for those victims of capitalism, the unemployed, to operate upon as undertakers. Organized industrialism is to craft or pure and simple Trades Unionism what the people-owned Trust will be to the present Capitalist Class-owned concerns.

How arduous the educational work of the Socialist is, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's condemnation of the I. W. W., along with all other forms of Unionism, furnishes a striking illustration of. The press of the capitalist, together with all his other agencies of education, craft Unionism among the lot, have so long filled the air that even men, who to a great extent have emancipated themselves from the domination of capitalist thought, are frequently seen insensibly to act obedient thereto. It is so with Mr. Hawthornthwaite. For one thing, so completely have the capitalist agencies filled the air with their definition of "Unionism" that the gentleman seems to be overpowered with the capitalist-wrought terms upon the subject. By what other theory can be explained that passage in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's argument against the I. W. W. where he speaks of the "universal strike" as a weapon to enforce the demand for—"what?—a higher wage"! As well say that the Russian people, now in general revolt against despotism, are seeking "to enforce the demand for fewer stripes with the knout of the Tsar's executioners." When the day, for which the I. W. W. expressly is drilling its forces, will have come for it to act as a whole, the demand will not be "to enforce a higher wage", the cry will be to destroy the wage system. This is the obverse of

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's frame of mind. For another thing, and illustrative of the reverse of the gentleman's mind, so completely have the capitalist agencies filled the air with the notion that politics are all sufficient to enforce the people's will that Mr. Hawthornthwaite is overpowered by that false conception also, and he rejects all forms of Unionism. He fails to penetrate the fact that politics alone can enforce "reforms" only. He is blind to the teaching of history, together with all the contemporaneous incidents that go to confirm that teaching, to the effect that class revolutions must be backed upon economic organization. This is pre-eminently the case with the pending Social Revolution, the culminating one of all previous revolutions. However revolutionary the Socialist political organization, it will be but a flash in the pan unless backed by the equally revolutionary economic organization. In America, wherever universal suffrage exists, the triumph of Labor is impossible without a political party; and, without the economic organization, the day of that party's triumph would be the day of its defeat.

The capitalists should move the abolition of charity organizations. Though these organizations owe their existence mainly to the support of the capitalists they are very uncharitable toward them. They are ungrateful, in that they are continually exposing, through their works, the rottenness of the system on which the capitalists thrive—the system of Capitalism. Here, for instance, comes The Legal Aid Society, "established to give gratuitous advice and legal assistance to deserving poor," reporting that "in the last thirty years (it) has recovered and paid over to its clients over \$1,000,000, which without its aid would have been withheld from 200,000 working people." What a record of crookedness within the crooked morality of Capitalism this discloses! Not satisfied with the good showing thus made, and desiring to emphasize it, the Legal Aid Society declares that, "As compared with 200 cases treated in 1876 it took care of nearly 25,000 in 1905"; thereby making it clear that this record of crookedness with the crooked morality of capitalism is constantly growing worse; and that, with the increase of years, poverty and the attempt to take advantage of labor through it, also increases under Capitalism. Another charity which is doing Capitalism harm is the "Chinatown Rescue Settlement." Its investigations trace the social evil to insufficient wages and bad labor conditions and prove that it can be remedied by proper environment. They thus knock "the innate, ineradicable rottenness of human nature" theory upon which capitalism loves to bank, in the head; while, at the same time demonstrating the correctness of the Socialist contention regarding the influence of a proper social system on the development of character, in a vivid manner. It is the facts that are disclosed by "The Legal Aid Society" and the "Chinatown Rescue" that impell us to say that Capitalists should move the abolition of charity organizations. They are dangerous to the perpetuation of Capitalism.

It was not ten years, not even ten months, aye, not five months, but three short months ago that the New Yorker Volkszeitung banked, and tried to make people bank upon the veracity of Victor L. Berger. In the endeavor to disprove the damaging fact established by John Harold of Milwaukee that Gompers held indirectly stock in Berger's "Social Democratic Herald," the Volkszeitung considered it quite enough of a refutation to insert letter-box answers to the effect that "Comrade Berger, who is now in town, laughed at the absurd charge." Berger's word was then enough. And now?—But now, when Berger has been indulging in some "home revelations," what language is that that the Volkszeitung uses? Does it simply deny the truthfulness of Berger's allegation in this instance? Why, no! Now the language of the Volkszeitung is: "We have had in the course of time too many proofs of Berger's attachment to truth to bother about attempting to refute his assertions." That comes from a paper claiming to be Socialist, and being in fact a money getter for "Bermuda potatoes and Egyptian onions stands."

The newspapers reported a new social phenomenon last week. Along with the suicide from lack of work, they recorded several sudden deaths of persons while at work. By too little work for some and too much work for others, Capitalism is burning the human candle at both ends. It's about time to snuff it out and save the candle.

Many commercial authorities are now wrestling with the problem, how can American exports be increased? It would be more important were they to tackle these questions, why the need of exports at all? Why not so reward labor that it will be in a position to consume all that it produces, thus obviating the necessity for exports, increased or otherwise?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — The world seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity." There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused).—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens that with all their troubles and miseries, the working people ARE contented. Their life is not a happy one, I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness?"

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And, then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and, along with it, all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive he is. A fly has less feeling than a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than a man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows naught of. Raise the lowly workmen to the giddy elevation of the citizenship of the Socialist Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., happiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side of this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrow not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently will be unhappier. Therefore, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow; life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, consequently subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; therefore, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back the scale of development would you like man to go, so as to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness?

B. J. scratches his head and looks puzzled.

U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive, hence less happy, hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly. How far back would you want to go?

B. J. remains mute.

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see from the note addressed to J. H. Pueblo, Colo., in your "Letter Box" of last Sunday, that you recommend to him to read "by the light of the present Russian revolt" Lissagarry's "Paris Commune" and Sue's "Pilgrim Shell." There is another work which should be recommended for most thorough study, alongside of the two mentioned, to every careful observer of the remarkable and most instructive historical drama now being enacted before the eyes of the world in far-off Russia. It is that masterly historical treatise of Karl Marx: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." In fact, I know of no better key for the proper understanding of the events and consequently for the proper profiting by the lessons taught us, the revolutionists of all countries, by the present Russian Revolution, than the one furnished by Marx in that brief but remarkable historical work.

While the second French revolution—that of 1848—so lucidly analyzed by Marx there, was developing downward, backward, while the Russian revolution, like the first or great French revolution of 1789, is developing forward and upward, the key furnished by Marx in that book applies to the one as to the other. A revolutionary wage slave, man or woman, who took the trouble to read carefully that work and enjoyed the pleasure of watching Marx so skillfully dissect the "people" of France of that epoch into the different classes composing it, so clearly expose the conflicting material interests of those classes and so tangibly, indisputably, demonstrate the conflict of those interest—that is the class struggle—as the driving force, the hidden spring producing the events of that time, such a wage slave cannot fail watching not only with interest, but intelligently, understandingly, the events the parts performed and the characters so rapidly following each other on the stage in Russia. He will not see in what is at present transpiring in Russia a procession of striking characters and disconnected, spontaneous events but, on the contrary, he will see in it a most striking and irrefutable practical demonstration of the soundness of Socialist teachings, and of uncompromising, revolutionary methods. The result will be the stiffening of his backbone, the increase of his courage and determination to "stand by his guns."

An American wage slave in revolt, who will read "The Eighteenth Brumaire" by the light of the present Russian revolt, or, rather, who will watch the present Russian revolt by the light of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," will not see in the seeming absence of immediate results in our own revolutionary fight, in the temporary decrease of the Socialist vote, or even in the temporary weakening of the Socialist organization, political or industrial, an evidence of hopelessness or even remoteness of the triumph of the Socialist cause.

Only five or ten years ago the progress of the movement in Russia was, comparatively, imperceptible. Frequently, whole organizations, built up in the course of years at the expense of a great amount of untiring and self-sacrificing work, were swept away or demoralized; the movement appeared to be thrown back and the triumph not only over capitalism but over political despotism appeared to be remote, appeared to be a matter of a number of generations, if not of a whole century. And still the Socialists in Russia—those revolutionists who were sufficiently acquainted with and convinced of the soundness of Socialist teachings, and knowing the lay of the land, upheld uncompromising revolutionary tactics—knew that "the night is darkest just before the dawn." They knew that the forces of evolution in the political and industrial life of their country were ceaselessly working in their direction, that the process of incubation of the new political order was rapidly approaching its end, that the process of its birth—that long coveted revolution—was at hand, no matter how dark the night appeared to be. They knew that during this process of birth of a new order masses, apparently stagnant and hopelessly inert, are, as by magic, set in motion; that their intellectual development and revolutionary ripening then proceeds with astonishing rapidity, that then months, aye, often weeks and days count for years, and, last but not least, they knew that when the masses are set in motion only such will be masters of the situation as have their ear to the ground, who are organically connected with the masses, whose pulse beats with the pulse of the masses, who, by means of consistent and uncompromising championing of the interests of the masses, means of a more perfect organization

and discipline, will gain their confidence, following and support. The Russian Socialists knew all that and, therefore, undismayed by temporary losses and reverses, they kept building such an organization, kept drilling their own ranks and, convinced of the rapid approach of their triumph, they fought on, fought on.

And we, the Socialists of America, no matter how firmly the Beast of Capitalism—the Rockefeller, the Belmonts, the Perrys—and its minions—the Gomperses and Mitchells—may appear to be in the saddle, no matter how severe our temporary reverses and seemingly remote our triumph, we must also understand and remember that "the night is darkest just before the dawn," that the forces of evolution in the political and industrial life of our country are ceaselessly working in our direction, that the process of incubation of the new social order—of the Socialist Republic—is rapidly approaching its end, that the process of its birth—the Social Revolution—is in sight. We also must understand and remember that during that revolution, too, the masses, apparently stagnant and hopelessly inert, will be suddenly set in motion, that their ripening will then proceed at a greatly increased tempo and that in order to guide that revolution to a successful issue we must "have our ears to the ground"; we must earn the confidence, the following and support of the masses by intelligently and consistently championing their interests and by the display of a perfect, determined, well drilled and well disciplined organization. Knowing that we must, undismayed by our temporary reverses and the seeming remoteness of our triumph, keep building our organizations, political and industrial, keep drilling our ranks and, knowing that the future is ours, fight on, fight on.

These are a few of the truths which, although not new to a careful student of theories of Socialism, are strikingly, glaringly, demonstrated in actual life by the present events in Russia. If the latter are watched in the search-light that a book like Marx's "The Eighteenth Brumaire" throws on such events.

I earnestly hope and wish therefore that not only every member of a Socialist organization in the land, but every thoughtful wage slave with as much as a spark of a rebel in him, if he can possibly spare the quarter, should send an order for a copy of "The Eighteenth Brumaire" to the publishers, the New York Labor News Company, or at least induce his organization to order a copy for the benefit of all members. Having read this and the other two books mentioned one cannot help understanding all the highly valuable lessons taught the international revolutionary proletariat by the events now transpiring in far-off Russia.

B. Reinstein.
Buffalo, N. Y., November 27.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just read, with the utmost interest, the communication of B. Reinstein, in the Daily People of this date. We cannot have too much in that line of guidance.

If genius in different lines may at all be comparative, it would seem that the genius of discerning the correlation and import of popular movements, of integrating the acts and wishes of the people into an intelligible concurrence, showing a common basis, the genius of real statesmanship, is of all forms of genius the highest. It is, therefore, of the greatest moment and benefit to us of the rank and file to be given the conceptions of men of such understanding, whereby our minds are informed, our spirits kept brave and, above all, true and perfect discipline is maintained. No law, which is only the mandatory form of an idea, is practically operative except by and with the consent of the governed, and enlightened discipline is the perfected form of popular consent. I once heard Richard McCurdy remark that the idea that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed (which is the foundation statement of the American Declaration of Independence) was the greatest nonsense in the world. He added, that we had got past that. And yet, lately, how infallibly it has been demonstrated that Richard McCurdy is not and never has been a statesman. He has been something very different all the while.

It has always been a primal political concept in my own mind, that great popular movements are not retarded, but are assisted, by the blindness to them of those who oppose them. Revolution does not grow by a weekly accretion of ten or a hundred converts. There is no ratio in revolution—there is one final tidal wave, final not in the sense that it is the last of a succession of tidal waves, but rather that it is the single

overpowering expression of an infinite series of conceptions and desires that have been instilled into the people. A revolution whose greatest characteristic should be an accretion of votes would be no revolution, because it would show growth merely in the form of expression, while the growth which is in the stuff that revolutions are made of is growth transpiring in the minds and hearts of the people. The people vote for incidents and preferences; they enter upon revolution only in a life and death struggle for ineradicable ideals. Prohibition will make a party, but economic freedom will make a people.

I welcome such indicia as the reported sangfroid of the Czar Nicholas, who when told of the momentous mutiny at Cronstadt remarked that "We live in an interesting age. I am asking myself where it will all end". It is to the people's undying advantage, that such mighty questions continue to be authoritatively asked by persons of such mighty conception. My great fear all along has been that the government of Russia would open its eyes too soon, and I agreed with Mark Twain in his criticism of the Peace of Portsmouth, that it was an unrighteous peace in the larger sense that the war had not yet wrought the revolt of conscience in the Russian people that was necessary to their emancipation. I am very happily observing daily indications that I was mistaken.

Alfred C. Coursen.
Huntington, L. I., Nov. 29.

TRIUMPHANT DESPITE PERSECUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A few weeks ago an account of the arrest of Joseph P. Campbell in Meriden, Conn., for exercising the right of free speech was published in The People. In the police court he was fined \$10 and costs on charges of breach of the peace and obstruction of public highway. His bail was \$50.

The Connecticut S. E. C. appealed to the Supreme Court, at which his trial was called on Thursday, Nov. 9. His bail was raised to \$150. Here the chief of police admitted that at the time of Campbell's arrest he thought that there was a law prohibiting free speech. Campbell was asked to give the principles of the S. L. P. which he did.

The judge charged the jury that in his opinion the defendant should be acquitted. The jury were mostly G. A. R. men and stayed out one and two-third hours. They brought back the verdict of guilty on the charge of obstruction of public highway, as his box was 6 feet, instead of 8 feet from the curb; and he did not urge the crowd from the sidewalk. The other charges were dropped. Campbell was fined \$5 and costs; but nevertheless things stand exceedingly favorable for a Section S. L. P. or a Local I. W. W. in Meriden.

An Observer.
Hartford, Conn., Nov. 24.

A PAIR—KNIGHT AND KINGSEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer of "London Letter," published in Weekly People of Nov. 18, asks, who is Claude Knight? A similar request came from Vancouver, B. C., recently, relative to one E. T. Kingsley, now doing stunts in British Columbia. The undersigned having been a member of Section Seattle S. L. P., at the time when those two gents were fired out of the Party, takes pleasure in giving the desired information.

The two are of the same kidney, with this difference: Knight is not the brazen mendicant and grafter that Kingsley is. The former came to Seattle from Chicago five years ago. According to his own story he had applied to Section Chicago for admission as a member, but when told that he had to subscribe to the trades union policy of the Party, tore his application blank into shreds and trampled it under foot. He applied for membership in Section Seattle and was refused. In the meantime he made the acquaintance of Kingsley, who recognized in Knight a man whom he could use for his own purposes. Knight came the second time and appealed to be taken in, declaring that he was not opposed to economic organizations. On the strength of his protestations he became a member and Kingsley's man Friday.

Once within the Section, Knight dropped his mask. The propaganda against the S. T. and L. A. commenced, at first stealthily and covertly and, after a while, when the two worthies thought it could be done safely, they carried it out openly with the laudable desire of course, to wreck the Section. As a means to that end they roused the envy and animosity of the lesser paid members of the Section, the laborers, against the higher paid mechanics. Well, the loyal members took up the challenge. The fight was short, but sharp and decisive: E. T. Kingsley and Claude Knight and the pack that supported them were routed and thrown out.

Kingsley, having been the financial secretary, refused to give up monies, due stamps and books in his possession and we were told that they were safely hid in Knight's house, where Kingsley himself found asylum after the Section shook

him off its back. The big chief then made overtures for the whole bunch to Branch Seattle "Socialist" party and Dr. Titus would have gladly admitted them, but the Kangs who knew Kingsley from California, blocked his game. They were not willing to put that club into the hands of the doctor to be used against them. Failing to make their entrance into the "Socialist" party those two gentlemen organized themselves and their followers into "The Revolutionary League" with a big R. It didn't pay. Kingsley was at his wit's ends. In his desperation he recanted. He urged the necessity of a more conciliatory spirit to the trades unions. He tried to pander to them and that was the work upon which the pair split. There was nothing else for the grafter (Kingsley) to do. He had to go to British Columbia.

As regards the economic knowledge of Claude Knight, and of which he is so boastful, they are the economic tenets of Citizen Weston, whom Karl Marx takes in hand in "Value, Price and Profit". His philosophy is the Proudhonian; so there! But to do Knight credit, he is aggressive in propagating his peculiar notions as is evidenced by the fact that the all-knowing and imperious Kingsley became his willing pupil. The writer of "London Letter" may well ask who is this unfortunate!

J. A. Anthony.
Allendale, Cal. Nov. 24, 1905.

PATERSON ACTIVITY UNDIMINISHED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County, S. L. P. held their educational class last Friday evening, when in reading "Value, Price and Profit", we found that we were not graduates in political economy, notwithstanding the compliments of Philip Veal. One of the visitors handed in an application for membership to Section, to be acted on next Friday evening at our regular business meeting.

The last week was devoted to assisting the I. W. W. to make the mass meeting of Broad Silk Weavers last night a success, which it was. A Local was formed to be known as the "Broad Silk Weavers' Industrial Union." The hall was filled, even standing room being taken. A. Lessig was chairman. U. Fruch and E. Romary addressed the audience, followed by Organizer W. Shurtliff with the chart. Application blanks were distributed resulting in 94 being returned. The meeting was then dismissed, and local formed with 40 members. Officers elected: President, Ewald Keottgen; Vice-President Michael Durkin; Recording Secretary, Adolph Lessig; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, John Kahr; also Conductor, Warden and Trustees were elected.

Application for charter was handed to Shurtliff. Charter is to be kept open and initiation fee will be 50 cents. The next meeting is to be held in same room in two weeks from last night. The writer and secretary reported the meeting to one of the local papers after the meeting and the same appears this morning. We desire the knowledge of the I. W. W. to be known by all. We also stated that Eugene V. Debs was expected to speak here in about two weeks.

Fraternally,
R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.

LABOR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Apropos of warnings which have been given in the past through the columns of the Daily and Weekly People to workmen to keep away from the Pacific coast, I wish to call attention to the following incident:

An acquaintance of the writer who has an office in a neighboring town inserted an advertisement in a local newspaper on Saturday evening, stating that he wanted a painter to do some work. Between Saturday evening and Tuesday morning thirty men called at his office to answer this advertisement.

This gives the lie to those who, in order to boom this section of country, will picture roseate industrial conditions for the worker. Labor is not well paid here and the cost of living is high, despite what may be said by those who wish to "boom the country." If you will look at Wilshire's Magazine for June 1903, you will see an article intended to deceive the workers. It states that wages are high in this section and that the Los Angeles Times, noted for its anti-union attitude, cannot win in its fight against the Typographical Union. Such rot! Who says Wilshire is not a bogus Socialist? There are plenty of people in ill health, who come out here and are willing to take almost anything at just enough to keep them going. Consequently it is hard for a stranger who comes here to get employment at living wages. This is mentioned in order to warn the workers against those who would deceive them by picturing roseate industrial conditions.

On the Pacific Coast as is well known, Mongolian labor is quite a factor, and will be more so. Our worthy president does not seem to be so radical in his exclusion views as formerly, and the sentiment of the "commercial interests" seems to be changing very rapidly in the

direction of an open door policy. Of course the commercial interests, i. e., the capitalist, or exploiting class, changes its sentiments when it sees dollars to be saved by cheap labor. This is said in all due respect to the proletariat of all races, "backward" or otherwise. We will be generous enough to include the American proletariat among the "backward" races now that the New Zealander wants to be protected from the "pauper" labor of his American brother. Would it not be a joke if some race of workingmen could be found who wished to be protected from the "backward" race known as New Zealanders. It would then remain for the Volkszeitung Corporation with its comic opera sheet to classify "backward" races as to size, quantity and quality. We think it would make a fine subject for a comic opera. We could then see workmen of different races all calling each other backward. Would it not be amusing?

Observer.
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17.

RESOLUTIONS AIMING TOWARD ONE SOCIALIST POLITICAL PARTY ON THE BASIS OF THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following resolution has been made a special order for the next meeting of Local Minneapolis, which has over 400 members and was recently deposed by the Socialist, alias Public Ownership party State officers of Minnesota and said action of State Executive Committee was sustained by the National Committee of the Socialist party. It is quite likely that the resolution will be adopted.

Frank Hicks.
Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27.

RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas it is apparent that the national Socialist party and the Public Ownership party of Minnesota are dominated by leaders of the American Federation of Labor leaders, ex-ministers, lawyers, middle class business men and intellectual prostitutes of the capitalist class who call themselves professors, etc., and that said party is no longer a working class party and does not stand for revolutionary Socialism, therefore, Local Minneapolis, formerly of the Public Ownership (Socialist) party, feel it their duty to join Local St. Paul in their call for a State convention of all Socialists of Minnesota regardless of their former affiliation with the S. P. or S. L. P. to be held in St. Paul on Dec. 31 of the present year and Jan. 1, 1906 for the purpose of forming a party in Minnesota to be composed exclusively of members of the wage working class.

Further there has been organized within the last year an economic organization of the working class, boldly recognizing the class struggle in society and offering and advocating a final solution of the labor problem. This organization is called the Industrial Workers of the World and we believe that it is the duty of all Socialists to promote in every possible way such an organization, therefore, we, Local Minneapolis pledge our support and endorse the I. W. W.

Believing that the Industrial Workers of the World will be the means of uniting the working class on the political field as well as on the economic field into one national political party we believe that the time has come for such a step as has been proposed by Local St. Paul for the formation of such an organization in the State of Minnesota.

Resolved that these resolutions be sent to such Socialist papers as are in sympathy and any others that may publish same.

Resolved further that our members of the State Committee be instructed to bring about the end aimed at in these resolutions.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' GOOD WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—H. Williams, national organizer for the S. L. P. and I. W. W., arrived here Saturday, October 28th. The Section was well prepared with literature for the fight and many of the real fighters were on hand among whom were C. F. Perkins, H. Peterson, E. A. O'Brien, L. Johnson and others, all well supplied with Weekly People containing DeLeon's famous address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W.", leaflets and pamphlets. Headed by Organizer O'Brien, carrying the speaker's platform, they wended their way to corner of 2nd and F streets, where round one was called that evening, which resulted in a liberal sale of literature, and several subs. Next day (Sunday) at 10 a. m., another address was delivered at the same corner with good results.

The following week was spent among the different lumbering and logging camps where Williams and the comrade who accompanied him were very successful in disposing of literature and obtaining subs. The woodsmen and sawmill men were recently organized in the A. F. of L. but readily see the superiority of the I. W. W. and do not hesitate to say so. Interest everywhere was shown for Industrial Unionism.

Organizer Williams was accompanied (Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. B., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—It is very clear that the Clerk of Court, having learned you are a Socialist, is trying to cheat you of your right of suffrage.
J. T., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—It does not

follow that, because a lower price of the necessities of life means a lower value for labor-power, and, consequently a lower wage,—that, because of that, a higher price of the necessities of life means a higher wage. It means that under normal conditions. But capitalism has developed to the point of abnormality. Another factor now enters into consideration. It is the excess of labor-power in the labor-market. This excess materially affects the normal law of wages—the same as it would affect the normal law of value of all other commodities. The over-supply of labor-power lowers the price (wage) of labor-power below its normal value. As a whole, the Working Class, to-day, sells its labor-power below its normal value. This is one of the secrets of the hugeness of "surplus value." Not only is the productivity of labor ever larger, but it is also being paid ever less than its normal value. Thus capitalism cuts in both ways.

S. O., NEW YORK.—What on earth should you go to Court for? Suppose you win. You will have doubly lost. You will have lost your good cash in hiring a lawyer; and you will have lost in being re-instated in a pure and simple Union, which it should be your endeavor to get out of. The way to "fight" Gompersism to-day is to organize I. W. W. Unions.

J. K. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Great were the pity if the magnificent spectacle presented by the Russian Revolution were to have for its effect, instead of firing our souls, to befuddle our minds. Of course, "physical force is doing it in Russia." There is no other means available in that country. To start here in America in that way would be forthwith to read ourselves out of Court. Unquestionably, however much the Socialist ballot is being counted out to-day, the overwhelming majority of the workingmen support "the despotism of Czar Capital" with their ballots. Can such material furnish the yeomanry for a physical uprising? Allow not the imbecility of the pure and simple political Socialists to drive you to an equally imbecile opposite extreme.

S. C. Y., CHICAGO, ILL.—Everything in its season. At one season the shaft against the personal upholder of a false position is the thing. At another season the thing is the shaft at the false position itself.

JOS. SALISBURY, recently of Phoenix, Ariz., your address is wanted.

D. A., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—Never before heard of the man O'Hara. It is a pure A. F. of L. Kangaroo lie. The A. F. of L. Kangaroo in question demanded proofs from the S. L. P. He shows the white feather the moment these are forthcoming. Should not he also be held to his proof?

F. T. R., BUCHANAN, W. VA.—Should we allow the lesson taught by the Farmers' Alliance in the Populist Movement to be lost upon us? The Farmers' Alliance consisted of property-holding small farmers. When things went bad these gentlemen were great revolutionists. So soon as the price of their wheat went up, from Peffer down they returned to the old Republican fold. Socialist sociology teaches that the rock on which to build is the wage-slave. Economic evolution sees to it that he, as a class, never improves under capitalism. Hence he is enlisted for the whole campaign. Farmers I. W. W. locals would be so many hollow teeth. What is history for if not to impart foresight. Excellent as individual farmers may be, as a class they are worthless in the movement.

D. G., BOSTON, MASS.—Your reputation in this office for the mental and moral strabismus that afflicts all upholders of the social system of "Childless Fathers" is too well established. Your personal statement that the speech you send is the speech you delivered at the Pittsburgh convention of the A. F. of L. is no evidence that the speech you delivered is the speech you now send. In the absence of more reliable information than the one you furnish, the report of The People's reporter will stand.

F. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—First. By "cigar dealer" in the question we understand a retailer, boss of his own shop. Yes, he does add value to the cigar that he sells. He is performing a social service—the same as all other salesmen. But the same as all other small bosses,

the small salesman squanders social forces that could be better husbanded by larger and fewer shops. His class interests are hostile to Socialism.

Second. Are we to decide the point? Well, we decide that "the man who lectures upon the street and takes up a collection" is a grafter inasmuch as he is essentially an importuning beggar. There is no point of comparison between him and the farmer who sells his corn, the instructor at a College, etc.

T. D. O., PORTLAND, ORE.—The Volkszeitung Corporation is infinitely more careful how it balderdashies and insults public intelligence in its English organ, "The Worker," than in its German organ. For instance, in its last October 10th issue, the "Volkszeitung" performs this sketch of Daniel DeLeon: "That contemptible disrupter of the Socialist Movement; that man, whose ONLY activity during the last years has consisted in disrupting and injuring the Movement in our land, and who has contributed nothing, absolutely nothing, towards the spread of Socialist thought; that professor who never had a professorate; that being from whose lips hardly ever did a truthful word drop; that man" etc., etc.

F. W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The man who seeks to oppose the I. W. W. by saying that the A. F. of L. system and officers is "the result of the degree of intelligence of the rank and file," stands exactly in the attitude of Witte. Witte, when this Russian revolution first started, opposed a parliament and constitutional government on the grounds that "the people were not yet ripe for such a measure." Leave the Wittes alone, and the people never will be "ripe" for a higher civilization; leave the A. F. of Lites alone, and the rank and file will never reach the I. W. W. intelligence. The Wittes and the A. F. of Lites will keep things back and down. Both must be bounced by revolutionary outbreaks.

B. F., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The charges against Morris Braun were that, in his official capacity of member and committeeman of the Central Federated Union he assisted the brewery bosses to trample upon the brewery workers. . . . more recently, sided with Belmont against the subway and elevated men on strike. The charge made against the Volkszeitung Corporation party was that it officially raised such a lieutenant of the capitalist class to the dignity of its municipal candidate. These charges were all clearly specified, circumstantially and in full. Now, then, if such acts on the part of the Brauns and the Volkszeitung Corporation party are "private acts," it must then follow that our denunciation of them is also a "private act." If their "private acts" should not be denounced by us, by what process of reasoning do you justify your denunciation of our "private act"? Why such partisanship? But satire apart, good friend—man's heart is golden; it always has throbbled for the best; what was deficient is the mind; it has been uninformed. With such a captain at the helm, the heart has often abetted wrong. The thing to do is to train the captain at the helm; to enlighten him. Train that captain of your heart well, and then your heart will not run away with you in a way that accrues to the benefit of scampish acts against the Labor Movement.

J. D. J., CINCINNATI, O.—The supply of Labor for the capitalist to exploit was produced originally by the dispossessing of the peasant. It does not follow from that that, to-day, two or three hundred years after that performance, the capitalist, who has been all the while growing powerful as a result of the performance, could be reduced to his former weakness by "freeing" the land. The steak, once cooked, can not be re-raped by putting out the fire.

F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; S. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; A. L. P., ST. LOUIS, MO.; M. L., PITTSBURG, PA.; B. G., MARION, IND.; B. T. C., VAN COUVER, B. C.; A. S. H., CHICAGO, T. L. J., NORWICH, CT.; H. C., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.; W. H. T., ROCKLAND, ME.; F. T., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. D., KANSAS CITY, MO.; T. Y., PITTSBURG, PA.; R. B. J., ELIZABETH, N. J.; J. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; D. L. G., NEW YORK, A. S., NEW YORK, O. G., READING, PA.; T. J., SIDNEY, N. S. W.; J. O. B., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; J. M. C., NEW LONDON, CT.; A. E. H., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; J. E., EVANSVILLE, IND.; J. M. H., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; I. S. P., DULUTH, MINN.; L. T., SCRANTON, PA.; M. M., MAISTEE, MICH.; J. S. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; F. J., BRUSSELS, BELGIUM; S. A. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. B., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.; P. J. V., PORTLAND, ORE.; D. D., NEW YORK.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Heary, Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Read street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
Regular meeting held at 2-6 New
Read street, December 1. Present, Hos-
sack, Lechner, Moren, Teichlauf and
Walsh. Absent with excuse: Craw-
ford, Bahnsen, Gillhaus, Katz and
Olson.

Financial report: week ending No-
vember 18, receipts, \$61.45; expendi-
tures, \$34.45; for week ending Novem-
ber 25, receipts, \$98.95; expenditures,
\$93.37. National Secretary reported re-
ceiving \$2.75 that Comrade Irving H.
Weissberger, of Section New York, had
collected at Daily People Festival for
the Russian Revolutionary Fund.

Agitation and Organization Committee,
Press Committee and the special com-
mittee of Hungarian speaking me-
mbers of Section New York appointed to in-
vestigate the charges of Section Mil-
waukee against Hungarian Socialist La-
bor Federation. All reported progress.
Applications for charter from Sections
Albany, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., and
Norfolk County, Va., with headquarters
at Portsmouth, granted. Frank Hall,
Sr., of New Orleans, application as mem-
ber-at-large, admitted.

From General Organizer Williams,
Eureka, Cal., reporting on two weeks'
work. He finds great interest in In-
dustrial Unionism; sold \$16.95 worth of
literature and secured forty-three sub-
scribers to Weekly People; received excellent
help from Section Eureka.

From Philip Veal at Washington, D.
C., the I. W. W. has a good organiza-
tion within sight of the Capitol, the lair
of the capitalist plutocracy, and within
view of the A. F. of L. headquarters,
the lair of capitalist jackal labor fakir-
ism. From Baltimore, Veal reports or-
ganizing I. W. W. local, composed of
S. L. P. and S. P. men. Reporting on
his tour in Pennsylvania, Veal comments
that where industries have removed to
country towns the conditions for the
workers are just as bad as in the cities,
there may be more fresh air, but less pay.

General Correspondence: From Nord-
hold, Hamilton, O., sending \$12.60 to
General Agitation Fund; from L. Katz,
Philadelphia, on Veal's work there, I.
W. W. mixed local organized with twen-
ty-four men; on routine party matters:
from Anderson, Los Angeles; Bohm,
Butte, Mont.; Brearcliffe, Seattle; J.
Pickering, Roslyn, Wash.; Leitner, San
Antonio, Tex.; Rutherford, Holyoke, Mass.;
Haller, Los Angeles; W. W. Cox, St.
Louis; Muller, Richmond, Va.; from
Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., on organizing
Jewish branch. From Section Monroe
County, N. Y., offering an amendment
to the proposition of Section New York,
aiming at amending the Party constitu-
tion.

From National Committeemen—
Schade, of Virginia, Ernst, of Missouri,
Bergline, of Indiana, Grant, of Pennsylv-
ania, Brimble, of Colorado, Brennan,
of Massachusetts, Koch, of Illinois, on
protest of Comrade Janke against certain
advertising appearing in The People,
which protest the sub-committee re-
ferred to the N. E. C. on the same mat-
ter; from F. P. Janke, Indianapolis,
expressing regret at having chosen
rather unfortunate form in conveying his
objections.

Members of the Sub-Committee are
requested to take notice that meetings
are held first and third Fridays in the
month, and the volume of business is
such that sessions must begin promptly
at eight o'clock.
Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.
During the week ending with Satur-
day, December 2, the following contribu-
tions were received to the above fund:
Collected by Section Hamilton, O.,

from members and sympathizers \$12.60
A. J. Francis, N. Y. 25
K. Georgewich, Schenectady, N. Y. . . . 30
Philip Veal, collected at Scranton,
Pa. 2.25
F. Metzger, Paducah, Ky. 2.00
A. Magnus, Newport News, Va. 25
Ernst Hildebrand, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . 1.00
Everett I. Bowers, Providence, R. I. . . 3.00
G. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal. 3.00
O. M. Read, San Jose, Cal. 1.00
Wm. R. Hogg, San Jose, Cal. 50
Theo Mayer, Baltimore, Md. per J.
J. Kianessly 1.00
David Heist, Quakertown, Pa., per
Philip Veal 25
Chas. Yetner, Stockton, Cal. 75
Miss J. Carlip, N. Y. a wage 20
Total \$23.85
Previously acknowledged . . . \$1,904.53
Grand total \$1,928.38
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The Brooklyn Ladies' Auxiliary has
announced a long list of presents re-
embroidered sofa pillow, by little 13-year-
old Bertha Perillo, that should prove a
record breaker as a source of revenue for
the festival. Mrs. Galordio comes next
with a fine fancy paper holder and pin
cushion. Mrs. Eskin contributed two
elegant plush head rests; Mrs. Fisher,
three fine pin cushions; Mrs. Fine, a
fancy apron; Mrs. Touroff, two whisk-
broom holders and two work baskets;
and Mrs. Hunter, a fine bath robe. In
addition to the foregoing the Brooklyn
Ladies' Auxiliary collected the following
articles: two small gilt match safes;
three easels; six fancy cups and saucers;
two cups with preserves; one placique;
one hating picture; one straw-splasher;
two Windsor ties; two collars; two
coffee canisters; four glass dishes; two
olive dishes; two cake plates; two pickle
dishes; four small white pitchers; six
cups and saucers; two Ind. salts; two
tin water cans; four Dutch figures; four
tulip figures; six handkerchiefs; two
boxes baking powder; two alum trays;
three pictures; two corner shelves; two
mirrors; two collar bags; one satine
bag; two vases; two cut glass vases; two
bottles of wine; two figures; two swan
figures; two candlesticks; two tulip fig-
ures; two figures; one sugar bowl; one
olive dish; one flat plate; two scoloped
dishes; one blue plate; two fancy vases;
two salad dishes; one nickle bread tray;
and one scoloped tray.

Organizer Lazarus Abelson was also
the receipt of more presents; but they
will be announced next week.

SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL PURCHASERS.

The following is the list of successful
purchasers at the last Thanksgiving Day
Festival, Bazaar and Fair Auction: M.
Blumenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., Velour
Covered Lounge; J. Breuer, Hartford,
Conn., Mexican coin watch fob; William
Teichlauf, Brooklyn, N. Y., Doll; Jo-
seph Weisner, New York, Carving Set;
James Curry, New York, Plate inscribed
with the photos of the S. T. & L. A.
delegation to the Chicago Convention of
the I. W. W.; Albon Johnson, New York,
framed picture of the Declaration of In-
dependence.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.

Here is Work for You to Do—Rally in
Defense of Your Time-Honored Name.

Donations to the Party Name Defense
Fund, for which a call was issued by the
City Executive Committee, Section New
York, are still urged. The amount of do-
nations previously acknowledged is \$109.68.

All money should be sent to L. Abelson,
Organizer, 2-6 New Read street,
who will make all acknowledgements in
The People.

The call for funds was endorsed by the
New York State Executive Committee at
its regular meeting held October 13, when
all New York State Sections were urged
to contribute in answer to same, as this
is not a local but a State issue.

SCHENECTADY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation
of Schenectady will give a ball and en-
tertainment for the benefit of "Nepa-
karat," the Hungarian party paper, and
local agitation, at Villa Road Hall, cor-
ner Westinghouse avenue, on Decem-
ber 9, at 7 p. m. Committee.

MRS. CHRISTINE JOHNSON.

On Sunday morning, November 12,
Comrade Christine Johnson, member,
of Section St. Paul, S. L. P., died after
a brief illness, and was buried on Tues-
day following under the auspices of our
Section.

In Comrade Johnson, Section St. Paul
loses one of its most faithful and con-
scientious workers. Always willing and
cheerful, she performed what work lay
in her power to do. At entertainments,
etc., for the benefit of the Party, any
work assigned to her, though often like
drudgery, became to her a labor of love
in the knowledge that she was doing
necessary work for the good of the cause.
In her our Section lost a comrade and
Comrade Samuel Johnson a faithful and
loving wife.

Section St. Paul tenders Comrade S.
Johnson its sincere sympathy in his great
loss, and directs that the foregoing be
inscribed in its minutes and a copy for
publication be sent The People.

Section St. Paul S. L. P.

THE COMING LABOR UNION.

We have sent out some twenty thou-
sand copies of the "Coming Labor
Union" leaflet, which is a reproduction
of the article by Eugene V. Debs, which
appeared in the Miners' Magazine. The
price of this leaflet is \$1 per thousand.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Read street,
New York.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

PRESIDENT SHERMAN GIVES LEON-
ARD A TIP AT SCHENECTADY.

"Tainted Money" Banquets Should Be
Cut Out, Both at the A. F. of L. Con-
ventions and in the Civic Federation—
The Silence of Mattigan and Keegan—
The Why Therof.

(Special Correspondence).

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 4.—On Nov.
27 Charles O. Sherman, President of the
I. W. W., addressed a meeting in the
Trades Assembly Hall, this city. The
hall was crowded to its full capacity, by
an audience that showed great interest
in what the speaker had to say. This
is the second time Brother Sherman has
spoken in this city. It was the general
remark of those who had heard him at
the previous meeting, that he had im-
proved in his handling the Labor Ques-
tion, making his points much plainer to
grasp than at the first visit. Brother
Sherman is to be congratulated upon
that. His manner of putting his argu-
ments are clean; no "bulldozing." To the
man who intends to make his choice
from reason, there is every opening for
the application of calm deliberation. We
hope that the agitation will continue to
be conducted along this line. Schene-
ctady is doing its own share of agitation
on this basis, and the results will not
nor cannot fail, where reasonable, calm
agitation is carried out.

When the meeting was opened for
questions, a party named Leonard spoke
as to Sherman's statement, that "as far
as he (Sherman) knew, the A. F. of L.
convention at Pittsburgh was not followed
by a banquet." Leonard asked Sherman
"what he thought was the reason?" and
on Sherman replying, "my opinion is
that it indicated a lack of interest,"
Leonard stated that "as one of the de-
legates to that convention, I can say that
the reason was because the convention
would not accept the 'tainted money'
offered by the Frick Company who were
blameable for the Hazleton crime, hence
there was no banquet." Leonard seemed
to think his answer was convincing, and
especially when Sherman replied saying,
"I am glad to hear from the brother that
they refused the money coming from
such a source," but alas, poor Leonard's
triumph was shortlived, when Sherman
continuing, said very quietly, "I only re-
gret they do not take some of the same
action into the Civic Federation"—and
then the audience rose and gave Leonard
"his," and, as usual, he left the hall,
without any further remarks.

Besides Leonard, the meeting was
graced (!) by the presence of E. Madigan,
the business agent of the Machinists'
Local here. Also by John J. Keegan,
Fifth vice-president of the I. A. of M.
They had "nary" a word to say, although
Madigan has made himself busy (in order
to save his job) at the meeting when the
different locals of the I. W. W. were
"rival organizations." Both of these fak-
irs evidently felt that awful shot of
Sherman's and had not the courage to
try and find out how many more Sher-
man had left. Like the rest of the fakirs,
they are all very loud and aggressive
when among those who they know will
not talk back, but when they face a
man who knows, it's a horse of another
color.

The situation here is a "parlous one"—
for pure and simple. The rank and
file are asking questions. They feel they
have been duped. Many have lost all
faith in any kind of an economic organi-
zation but the great majority will be
reached by a quiet agitation and the re-
sults in the future will be great. As it
is now there are in sight six new locals,
which will be chartered within the next
six weeks, and the work has only begun,
for there has, of necessity, been only a
few to do the agitating up to the present.
Each new local gives us more who will
give a hand, so we keep at it. We say
to all I. W. W. men: work and work
constantly. See to it that the principles
of the I. W. W. are ever kept in view
by your fellow workers. Then will these
same fellow workers be in a position to
judge if "Pure and Simpledom" repre-
sents their interest or not. No. 34.

TRAUTMANN IN KALAMAZOO.

Delivers a Thought-Compelling Lecture
in Favor of the I. W. W.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 3.—We work-
men of Kalamazoo are far from blind
Slowly, but surely, we are getting the
message of the I. W. W. To date we
have 27 signatures to our application for
a charter and expect to organize a mixed
local soon. A vigorous boost was given
the movement this afternoon when we
held a mass meeting at the Auditorium,
attended by between 150 and 200 work-
men. The General Secretary-Treasurer
of the I. W. W., Wm. E. Trautmann,
was the speaker.

His analysis of the trade unionism of
the A. F. of L., and of a half dozen of its

largest constituent organizations, was
clear and forcible, showing with convinc-
ing logic, that further development along
the lines of craft distinction and trade
autonomy meant the disintegration of
the working class. In strong contrast,
he next presented the unifying principle
of the new movement—the I. W. W.—
which, by the broad line of the class
struggle, recognizes the real location of
industrial and social conflict, thereby
making of craft division and group de-
partment a source of reinforcement and
consequent strength, in place of "sacred
contract," desertion and consequent
weakness. The economic basis of the
capitalist political parties was briefly
summed up and by comparison, the ne-
cessity of a political party of a united
working class suggested; but with power-
ful insistence the fact was brought out
that only through sound, earnest and
persistent education in working class
economics, could that class be truly
united.

The lecture was marked by a profusion
of thought-compelling ideas and an en-
tire absence of oratorical plays for effect.
The earnestness of the speaker and ef-
fectiveness of his words received the
sincere attention and frequent sharp ap-
proval of the audience. Seven applica-
tions were secured, a large number of the
Weekly People and Debs' pamphlets
were distributed and—we have only
started. The outlook is promising.
J. K.

ANOTHER I. W. W. LOCAL.
Organized in the Ladies' Tailors' Trade—
Three Now in Line.

A lively meeting of Ladies' Custom
Tailors was held at Astoria Hall, 62 East
Fourth street, last Sunday evening. For
some weeks past quite a number of this
craft, 80 all told, have been meeting at
the above address. They formed a tem-
porary organization preparatory to join-
ing some international body.

Last Sunday Deutch, an organizer of
the Gompers International Garment
Workers' Union, was present for the
purpose of inducing them to affiliate with
his organization. He and his supporters
spoke at some length with this end in
view. Their arguments were met by the
friends and sympathizers of the I. W. W.,
who belong to the organization, and by
members of Local 166 and 190, I. W. W.,
Ladies' Tailors and Cloakmakers, who
were present. The discussion ended in
a vote of 31 in favor of joining the
I. W. W. and 8 for remaining independent.

Following this action, A. J. Francis,
President of Local 166, I. W. W., Custom
Tailors' Union, organized those present
under the name, Jewish Ladies' Tailors
and Dressmakers' Industrial Union.
Thirty-two signed the application for a
charter. \$10 was collected to pay for the
charter. The following officers were
elected: President, Simon Petcheraky;
Vice-President, Max Ornstein; Record-
ing and Corresponding Secretary, Sol.
Rosmon; Financial Secretary and Treas-
urer, Otto Pick; Conductor, Morris Pish-
koff; Warden, H. Zinbanoff.

There are now three I. W. W. locals
in the custom dressers' tailors' trade.

NEWARK MACHINISTS TO OR-
GANIZE.

Swedish Machinist Local No. 24, I.
W. W., will hold a public mass meeting
Saturday, December 9, 8 p. m. at Lyric
Hall, Plain street, near Market street,
Newark, N. J. An English speaking
Machinists Local of the I. W. W. will be
formed. Names of persons desiring to
join have already been received. Com-
rades, let every English speaking ma-
chinist know of this meeting and urge
them to attend. Other workmen
should also attend. John T. Vaughan
will speak on trades unions.

Committee, Local No. 24, I. W. W.

EVANSVILLE VOTE.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 29.—The vote of
the S. L. P. and the S. P. for the last
two elections here is as follows:
S. L. P., in 1904, 78; S. P., 1780; in
1905, S. L. P. (straight), 96; S. P., 512;
gain, S. L. P. 23; loss, S. P. 1268.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS
Daily People, 2-6 New Read street,
New York; per year \$3.50
Weekly People, 2-6 New Read st.,
New York; per year 50
Arbeteren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6
New Read st., New York; per
year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6
New Read st., New York; per
year 50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (Ger-
man Weekly), 193 Columbus st.,
Cleveland, Ohio; per year 1.00
Nepakar (Hungarian Weekly), 137
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He who comes in contact with work-
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should not fail to call attention to these
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dress given above.

Henry Kuhn,
2-6 New Read street, New York.

BOSTON'S TAMMANY

FEARS THE REVOLUTIONARY SO-
CIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Increased Vote Moves it to Intimidate
Signers of Nomination Papers, Who
Recant and Cause the Same to Be
Rejected—Much Interest Aroused.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The great political
hub-bub raised here in Boston because
my party, the Socialist Labor Party,
nominated me on our municipal ticket
for mayor, has now partly subsided, be-
cause the Boston Tammany Hall, led by
John F. Fitzgerald, another mayoralty
candidate, has succeeded in having our
entire ticket thrown out by the decision
of the Boston Ballot Law Commission.
Of course, all shades of political opinion
unite in Boston as elsewhere, when it
comes to an opportunity to strike against
the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party.

Our increased vote at the recent State
election, and the fact that Fitzgerald, the
Socialist, might take votes from Fitz-
gerald, the Democrat, aroused all the ef-
forts of the Democratic City Committee.
They had their helots visit signers of
our nomination papers at all hours, 5
a. m., and after 12 midnight. We have
no means of knowing the reward prom-
ised the traitors to the working class,
who recanted their support of our nom-
ination papers. Many of these unfor-
tunates are like the former negroes of
the South: they hug their chains and
often sing praises of their "kind old
Massa" whenever they have one.

The excruciating pain I have had for
the past three weeks from muscular rheu-
matism, has been augmented by the con-
finement to my room and being deprived
of rendering any help to the comrades
of our Section who, under the leadership
of Comrades W. H. Carrol and J. J.
Corcoran, put up a determined but vain
defense before the election board, where
the legal political parasites fought as if
the "fate of Cato and Rome" depended
on the outcome.

I am sending a scrap-book containing
reports of the affair from the Metropolitan
and suburban press so that Com-
rade De Leon and other comrades in the
Daily and Weekly People office may, if
time permits, learn from them the ex-
tent of the interest evoked by my nom-
ination.

Some of these reports refer to my con-
nection with the trip of "Massachusetts
Industrial Delegation" to Washington in
1894. There has never been a correct
account of that movement published and
I have often thought that sometime I
would try to write an account of it for
the Daily and Weekly People. I find
it difficult to write this because of pain
in my right wrist and arm.

Fraternally,
M. D. Fitzgerald.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

by Comrade O'Brien, to whom is largely
due the success of Williams' campaign
here, he being at liberty, devoted his en-
tire time arranging meetings in the dif-
ferent camps and accompanying him. All
the camps now contain Weekly People
readers, and are well supplied with litera-
ture, and if results are not forthcoming
it will be very strange.

Williams spoke under the auspices of
the Federated Trades Council, also to
Longshoremen and S. P. in their respec-
tive halls. Many questions were asked
by local labor leaders, and most all, with
the exceptions of a few, indorse the prin-
ciples of the I. W. W. One street meet-
ing was especially interesting, when, to
use DeLeon's expression, "a parasite
upon a parasite" attempted to make it
appear that the speaker had contradicted
himself. Williams, however, proved to
the satisfaction of the crowd that he
was master of his subject, by pointing
out that the Attorney had not fully
grasped what he had said. The dis-
cussion continued for some time, after
which that invincible fighter for S. L. P.
principles, C. F. Perkins, took the At-
torney in hand, and induced him to buy
25 cents' worth of pamphlets, and sub-
scribe for The People, so as to better
prepare himself for the next encounter.

The last street meeting in Eureka
which was held Sunday, Nov. 12, was
most successful, Organizer O'Brien mak-
ing quite a record for himself as a solici-
tor for subs. by obtaining 12. Other com-
rades were equally as active in disposing
of literature. Thirteen lectures were de-
livered in all, 43 subs taken and \$16.95

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LIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN
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The Industrial Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

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inent French writer is one of the majestic
series that cover the leading and suc-
cessive episodes of the history of the hu-
man race. The novel treats of the feudal
system, the first Crusade and the rise of
the Communes in France. It is the only
translation into English of this master-
piece of Sue.

The New York Sun says:

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious
fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family
through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able
to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of
Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been
translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode,
telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom, is now translated by Mr.
Daniel De Leon, under the title "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News
Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to trans-
late the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in
English.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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NEPAKARAT

An eight-page weekly paper in the Hungarian language which, in all political
and economic questions, takes the uncompromising stand of the Socialist Labor
Party. Readers of The People, who come in contact with Hungarian workmen,
should not fail to call their attention to "Nepakarat" and induce them to sub-
scribe for the only Hungarian S. L. P. paper in America.

Subscription rates: Per year, \$1.00; Six months, 50 cents.
Address: "Nepakarat", 197 East 4th street, New York City.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Organizer Williams' manner of address
is very plain and unassuming which car-
ries conviction to the workingman. Tak-
ing his initial bow in California, as a
criticism, we bespeak for him a very suc-
cessful tour, throughout the State.

A. W. McLean.
Eureka, Cal., Nov. 20.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY INTER-
NATIONAL.

Falkirk Branch.
Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.
23 Vicar street, Falkirk.
13, 10, 05.

The following resolution was passed
unanimously at a meeting of the above
branch on the 12th of November, and I
have been instructed to forward copies to
W. E. Trautmann, Secretary of the
I. W. W., and to the Weekly People for
publication.

Resolved, That we, the members of the
Falkirk Branch of the Socialist Labor
Party of Great Britain, express our en-
tire agreement with the Industrial Work-
ers of the World recently founded at
Chicago.

We hail with unqualified joy the ac-
tion of our fellow workers in America in
forming an organization which clearly
recognizes the necessity of fighting capi-
tal to the death, both at the political
hustings, and in the factory, mine, and
workshop.

The fact that America has taken the
lead in this direction is to the everlasting
glory of the American working class.
Just as Britain being the most advanced
capitalist country in the sixties, was
chosen as the headquarters of the Inter-
national of Marx and Engels, so it is
fitting that to-day America which now
occupies the position formerly held by
Britain, should be the center and start-
ing point of the International of the
Twentieth Century, an organization des-
tined to have a world wide scope and
influence. We pledge ourselves to con-
tinue the work of propagating the prin-
ciples of Industrial Unionism and to
carry on the fight against the pure and
simple trade unions of Britain, powerful
as they are for evil and buttressed as
they are by tradition and by the support
of Capital—until we have established an
organization of the I. W. W. which we
shall not be ashamed to compare with
that of the workers of the United States.

Trusting space will be found for this
resolution in the Weekly People,
Fraternally,
Kenneth McL. Duff,
Secretary Falkirk Br., S. L. P.

(Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments, at a nominal rate. The charge
will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—
Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m.
at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop ave-
nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Coun-
ty—Second and fourth Saturday in the
month, at Daily People building, 2-6
New Read street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County
at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read
street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California, Section head-
quarters and public reading room at
205 1/2 South Main street. Public educa-
tional meetings every Sunday evening.
People readers are invited to our rooms
and meetings.